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SOVIET OFFICIALS, MEDIA VIEW GENEVA RESULTS

Karpov Cites Gorbachev on Talks

LD161852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] In Geneva the second round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons has ended. This is what the leader of the Soviet delegation at the talks, Viktor Pavlovich Karpov, said in an interview with our correspondent:

[Begin Karpov recording] The USSR delegation is consistently pursuing a line aimed at preventing the arms race in space and at halting it on earth. For the attainment of these ends, the Soviet side has put forward specific proposals, the implementation of which would lead to a radical reduction in nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, and to a strengthening of strategic stability.

We are proposing a full ban on offensive space weapons in space, thereby eliminating the threat to security in general which is being endangered by the American "star wars" program, and preserving space for utilization of peaceful aims in the interest of all mankind.

Such a solution of [word indistinct] space weapons would open the possibility of profound reductions of strategic weapons, starting a chain reaction. The specific level of possible reductions is determined by taking account of how the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is decided, since the deployment there of American first strike missiles is acquiring strategic significance for the USSR. Our proposal also provides for a ban on the creation of new forms and types of strategic weapons, i.e. a halt to the arms race in that area.

On medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the Soviet side has also proposed a reduction on equal terms to the lowest possible level. The Soviet Union is ready to have in Europe only such a number of medium-range missiles as would be equivalent, if one counts warheads, to similar weapons belonging to U.S. NATO allies, Britain and France. The USSR is also in favor of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons altogether, both medium-range and tactical. It must be said that the United States has not in any way reacted to the unilateral moratorium announced by the Soviet Union in April on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. They reject a moratorium on a bilateral basis. The deployment of American missiles is continuing, and this cannot but provoke legitimate alarm among the Europeans. They are well aware that it was precisely the start of deployment of American missiles in Europe which broke up in 1983 the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons, and sharply aggravated the international situation.

As for the direct results of the round in question, the evaluation of the state of affairs at the talks provided by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his speech in Dnepropetrovsk on 26 June this year is fully applicable. The meetings with the American side following this only confirmed the rightness of that evaluation. There have been no movement at the talks, and this is the fault of the American side. [end recording]

Karpov: No Progress

LD161855 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent V. Polzikov Geneva report]

[Text] The Avenue de la Paix -- Peace Prospect -- is the street on which are situated the Soviet and American missions, which are not far from each other. Commencing 30 May, bilateral meetings have been held between the delegations in turn in the session halls. Journalists reporting on the talks, which are of a confidential nature, have attached a deep political symbolism to the name of the street. The peoples of the USSR and the United States can and must live in peace in the interests of international security and for the sake of a clear sky over the planet.

I will remind you that the Geneva talks are being held on a complex of issues of nuclear and space weapons, as envisaged by the Soviet-American accord of 8 January of this year. Three groups are operating within the general framework of the talks -- on nuclear space weapons; strategic arms; and on medium-range nuclear arms. For obvious reasons, priority significance is being given here to questions of outer space.

[Begin Karpov recording] The USSR delegation is pursuing a line toward preventing an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth. On outer space we propose to fully ban offensive space weapons, and in this way to eliminate the threat to overall security posed by the American "star wars" program, and to reserve outer space for use for peaceful purposes, in the interests of all mankind. With such a solution on space armaments, oppotunities would be opened for profound reductions in strategic armaments -- by 25 percent and more.

Our proposals also envisage a ban on the creation of new types and kinds of strategic armaments; that is, an end to the arms race in this field.

On medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe, the Soviet side has also proposed a reduction to equal minimum levels. The USSR is prepared to have in Europe only a quantity of medium-range missiles which would be equivalent -- if you include warheads -- to the same as those of the U.S. NATO allies, Britain and France. The USSR is also in favor of freeing Europe from nuclear armaments altogether, both medium-range and tactical.

It must be said that the United States has not reacted at all to the unilateral moratorium announced by the USSR in April on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. It rejects a moratorium on a bilateral basis. The deployment of American missiles continues, and this cannot fail to give rise to legitimate alarm on the part of the people of Europe. They understand well that it was precisely the beginning of the deployment of American missiles in Europe which, in 1983, broke off the talks on medium-range nuclear armaments and sharply exacerbated the international situation. No progress was made at the talks; this was the fault of the American side. [end recording]

Possible 'Reappraisal' of Talks

PM161543 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 28, Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Blank Wall in Geneva"]

[Text] How is the second round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments coming along? The whole world is waiting for good news from Geneva. But there is no good news. The news is anything but encouraging.

In its report on a meeting between members of the NATO Council and leaders of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, the NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, a publication close to the NATO headquarters in Brussels, observed: "The impression given by the American delegation of the negotiating process was very pessimistic." It would seem that official Washington is already beginning to prepare its NATO allies and the public for a no-result end to the second round, and is shifting the blame in advance on the Soviet Union which, you see, flatly refuses to join in Reagan's "strategic defence initiative."

"Reagan's strategic defense initiative," the NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES said, "appears to have become the main problem dividing the Americans and the Russians in Geneva." That indeed is so. The Soviet Union has given its authoritative appraisal of the situation. "The American programme for the militarization of outer space acts as a blank wall barring the way to relevant agreements in Geneva," Mikhail Gorbachev has stressed. To arrive at agreement it is essential to act in the spirit of the Soviet-American understanding of January 7-8 this year on the subject and aims of the talks, which provided for the problems of preventing the arms race in outer space and of terminating that race on earth to be examined and resolved in their interconnection.

Such was the agreed mandate given the negotiators. It defined not only the subject and purpose of the talks but also the criteria of their success. The White House, however either believes that agreements are binding only to the other side and not on the United States or it has concluded that it made a mistake in agreeing to that mandate.

The U.S. is already retailoring to its own measure the terms of reference agreed with the USSR. Paul Nitze, adviser to both the President and the secretary of state on arms reduction talks, when asked in Western Europe whether he hoped that agreement would be reached with the USSR replied that the U.S. hoped there would be such agreement on offensive nuclear weapons and their substantial reduction in both the quantitative and qualitative respects. This, he said, applied both to long range nuclear weapons classified as strategic and to medium-range weapons such as the SS-20, Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. But he made no mention of space weaponry.

It was not a matter of forgetfulness on the part of the White House and State Department adviser. He is in full possession of his faculties. Like the U.S. delegation in Geneva, he simply scrupulously follows the President's directive: The "star wars" programme is a sacred cow, and if the Russians want to cut something let them cut their own strategic programmes.

The strategem is obvious. While reserving for itself a free hand to develop and deploy space strike systems the U.S. is out to weaken the other side's deterrence and retaliation potential, to paralyze its strategic forces. Embarking on the militarization of outer space and continuing the militarization of Western Europe and its transformation into a first-strike springboard, it counts on being able gradually to disarm the "potential adversary" so as to eventually compel it to show the white flag.

With such an approach to talks and the negotiating partner, the U.S. President, regardless of his reputed "genius for persuasion," will succeed in nothing but getting himself into an embarrassing position and exposing his true intensions.

It is said that the U.S. delegation has been instructed to display flexibility and patience. But where is this flexibility -- it certainly is not manifest in its stubborn refusal to examine and resolve the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space. As for patience, the U.S. negotiators have settled down to wait "until the Russians alter their stand," in other words, make concessions.

However, it is ill-advised to try the patience of others, for it is liable to run out. The architects of the blank wall in Geneva should know that the Soviet Union, remembering the sad experience of the previous talks which Washington torpedoed, cannot, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, allow "the talks to be again used as a blind, as a cover for war preparations aimed at ensuring the strategic superiority of the U.S. at world domination." It would be better for all if Washington adopted a more reasonable position and corrected its behavior, so that the USSR should not have to make a reappraisal of the situation both at the talks and around them.

TASS: Geneva Results "Unsatisfactory"

LD161403 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports: The second round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, which was under way here since May 30, ended today. The talks are confidential, but all known facts prompt the conclusion that the results of also this round remain unsatisfactory through the fault of the American side.

The Soviet Union has come to Geneva with a firm intention to conduct concrete talks with a view to achieving an end to the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space. Keen to facilitate the search for mutually acceptable solutions, it has suggested freezing the development, testing and deployment of space strike weapons, strategic offensive arms and medium-range nuclear systems for the entire duration of the talks. Simultaneously, it has unilaterally suspended the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe until next November and reaffirmed that all its earlier proposals for limiting armaments and precluding the militarization of outer space hold good.

Over all this time, the American Administration, on the contrary, has been carrying on its persistent efforts to escalate the arms race in practically all areas -- from MX intercontinental ballistic missiles to chemical binary weapons. And White House spokesmen have been stubbornly stressing that the United States is going to forgo the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) program by no means, despite the fact that it may cause another qualitative leap in the arms race, one with most dangerous consequences for peace and international security.

The difference in the two positions is all too obvious. So Washington, eager to cover up the patently negative nature of its policy and to try and allay world-wide public concern about the abnormal state of things at the Geneva negotiations. has been busy enshrouding the whole matter in as much fog as possible. One of the more striking instances has been a recent NEW YORK TIMES canard about the Soviet Union being prepared to put up with SDI. It was part of the same propaganda campaign that American Senator Sam Nunn has claimed at a news conference in Geneva that if the USSR agrees to certain compromises, it will be treated to some important surprises from the American side. The calculation behind the effort is simple -- to feign a "constructive approach" and to charge afterwards that the hopes have been dashed by the USSR's "lack of flexibility".

Only this smokescreen of empty words and indefinite promises has not helped Washington much. The Geneva-based LA SUISSE observed recently that as compared with the dynamic policy of the USSR, the White House line looks particularly inert and lacking initiative.

All this is seen increasingly distinctly by world public opinion which has followed the course of the talks closely and with unremitting attention. Last May and June alone, there were several international forums in Geneva devoted to efforts to contain the arms race, during which the attending representatives of public, trade union, political and scientific circles were practically unanimous in their denunciation of the "star wars" doctrine and demanded immediate and effective measures to stave off the nuclear danger.

The next round of the talks is to open on September 19. And two months after that, on November 19 and 20, there will be a Soviet-American summit meeting also here, in Geneva, where the problems of nuclear and space arms will undoubtedly hold a prominent place. Political observers are asking if the American side is going in the remaining time to make the necessary changes in its position that would clear the way to movement ahead.

Moscow Radio on Geneva, Summit

LD162220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1624 GMT 16 Jul 85

[From the "International Diary" Program by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-US talks on nuclear and space weapons ended in Geneva. The talks are of a confidential nature but all the known facts force one to conclude that the results of this round too remain unsatisfactory through the fault of the American side. The Soviet Union is conducting the talks with a view to achieving a halt to the arms race on earth and not allowing it to spread into space. It proposed a freeze on the creation, testing and deployment of space strike weapons, strategic offensive weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons for the whole period of the talks. In unilateral action the USSR halted, until November of this year, the deployment of its medium-range weapons in Europe. In contrast, Washington is stepping up the arms race in all directions and is speeding up the creation of space strike weapons. All this, naturally, does not favor the achieving of mutually acceptable agreements in Geneva. The next round starts 19 September and 2 months after that, also in Geneva the Soveit-American summit meeting, at which problems of space and nuclear weapons will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place, takes place. In this connection the question arises whether the American side in the time that remains intends to introduce the necessary amendments to its position which would open up the way to progress at the talks.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV ASSESSES INTERNATIONAL SCENE

PM161019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korinov's "International Review"]

[Text] A Realistic Course

The normalization of the world situation, establishment of relations of trust and mutual understanding between states with different social systems, and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war remains the sine qua non of international life.

A fierce battle rages around the solution of this burning problem. Aggressive imperialist circles are doing everything in their power to confine international relations within the vicious circle of confrontation, arms race, and confrontation which they are again foisting on peoples. But the vast majority of the planet's population resolutely rejects such a prospect. The policy of peace which the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries are consistently pursuing is inspiring peace-loving mankind with strength and energy in this noble battle.

The plans that the socialist community states are elaborating are not aimed at war and aggression. The preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of communist and workers parties to be held in the other socialist countries are taking place under the banner of the elaboration of peaceable creative plans for the period through the year 2000 and the longer term. The new edition of the CPSU Program to be adopted by the 27th congress looks far into the 21st century. The very scope of the USSR's economic plans "testifies to the peaceable sentitments of the socialist giant," the Japanese newspaper ASAHI noted. "Moscow needs a relaxation of tension and dialogue to implement its epoch-making plans."

While tackling the tasks of strengthening international peace, the Soviet people and the working people of the fraternal countries pay paramount attention to the comprehensive strengthening of socialism's positions, bearing in mind that socialism remains the main bulwark of peoples' security.

Under current conditions, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community is assuming an increasing significance for the fate of the world peace. This is precisely the objective pursued by the CPSU and the communist parties of the other fraternal countries. The contacts between the political leaders of the community states are becoming closer and more fruitful. The recent 40th CEMA session confirmed once again that the fraternal countries are persistently pursuing the course of deepening economic integration.

Commenting on the Soviet-Yugoslav joint communique adopted as a result of the official friendly visit to the USSR by M. Planinc, SFRY Federal Executive Council president, the press in Yugoslavia and other countries notes the positive results of the exchange of opinions held in Moscow. Indeed, this visit has shown that there are extensive opportunities for further developing and strengthening the relations of mutual understanding and trust between our two countries.

The high level of relations between fraternal countries was once again clearly reflected in the talks held last week between the Soviet and Hungarian foreign ministers.

The visit to the Soviet Union of Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, was a step forward in the development of Soviet-Chinese relations. Important documents laying the foundations for long-term trade, economic, and technological cooperation between the USSR and the PRC were signed. Specifically the agreement that provides for a doubling of the volume of reciprocal trade by 1990 in comparison with the 1985 level. Soviet people are hoping that the negative phase in Soviet-Chinese relations, which produced many artificial side effects, can and will be overcome.

The USSR and the other socialist community countries regard it as their international duty to do all they can to achieve a radical breakthrough in the course of international events and the revival and consolidation of detente. The supreme duty of governments and responsible statesmen is to tirelessly quest for every possible way of eliminating the danger of nuclear war.

The situation that has developed demands a courageous, innovative approach to the issues that feature on the agenda of international life. These questions cannot be resolved using yesterday's yardstick. A farsighted policy based on an understanding of the realities of the current epoch rather than on narrow-minded considerations of one-sided benefits and advantages (which furthermore are based on illusions) is the true demand of our times. The CPSU and the Soviet state are implementing precisely such a policy. We are not discouraged by the fact that the enemies of international cooperation are stubbornly trying to erect barriers and obstacles in the path of the resolution of the burning problems of the present time. The persistence with which the USSR is putting forward realistic and constructive peace initiatives is all the greater.

It was the USSR that proposed to the United States that new talks be held in Geneva on nuclear and space arms and that persistent efforts be made to ensure that these talks proceed in a businesslike and constructive spirit. If the other side also acted in the spirit of the previously reached understanding, it would be possible, during the course of the endeavor, to prevent the militarization of space, to draw up mutually acceptable agreements on far-reaching, truly radical reductions in both sides' nuclear arsenals.

A genuine desire to return Soviet-U.S. relations to a normal channel also characterizes the USSR's approach to the issue of reaching agreement on the Soviet-U.S. summit scheduled for November. Unfortunately, this cannot be said about certain U.S. circles that have not given up their attempts to artificially exacerbate the atmosphere surrounding Soviet-U.S. relations. Certain Washington circles, for instance, are still advocating the continued pursuit of the "from a position of strength" policy despite the fact that the bankruptcy of this course is obvious. There is nothing that is further from the truth than the assumption that the colossal buildup of its military machine by the United States allegedly acts as an "incentive for talks with the USSR." The arms race can only increase the threat of war, whereas a sensible, realistic approach is needed for talks.

Avoiding the Fatal Step

"We must learn to think anew. We must ask ourselves not what steps we should take to achieve the military victory of the camp to which we belong, because such steps no longer exist, but rather another question: What steps can be taken to avoid a military conflict whose outcome will be catastrophic for all its participants?" These words written 30 years ago by Russel and Einstein, outstanding scientists of world renown, in their famous manifesto rang out again recently at one of Brazil's scientific centers where the 35th Pugwash Conference was taking place. The conference participants resolutely denounced the "star wars" plans that are being elaborated by the U.S. militarists.

At the same time, in another part of the world, a suburb of Stockholm, an international conference was being held under the title "Space Arms and International Security." Most of its participants in turn expressed profound concern at the prospect of the spread of the arms race to space. Great interest among the participants of this conference was attracted by M. S. Gorbachev's reply to an appeal by the influential U.S. public organization "Union of Concerned Scientists." The declaration that the USSR will not be the first to put weapons into space was received as yet another convincing confirmation of Moscow's allegiance to the cause of peace and the peoples' security. "The propostions contained in the reply accord with the thoughts of U.S. scientists," Professor S. Drell from the Stanford Research Center in the United States has said. "It is extremely important to preserve the ABM defense treaty currently in force. On the basis of this treaty it is possible to achieve strengthened security and eliminate the risk of war breaking out."

The USSR's adherence to the ABM defense treaty, just like all other agreements signed by the USSR, needs no confirmation. The Soviet Union is not developing space strike arms, nor a large-scale ABM defense system, nor the groundwork for such a defense, but is strictly abiding by its obligations under the treaty. The attempts of the transatlantic peddlars of disinformation to label the USSR as the "violator" of the treaty are a typical example of brazen anti-Soviet slander.

The ABM defense treaty is a key component of the process of nuclear arms limitation and, naturally, peace champions resolutely oppose attempts to abrogate this most important document. The implementation of the "star wars" concept, H. Bethe, the prominent U.S. physicist and Nobel Prize Winner, warns, calls into question existing strategic arms limitation treaties and primarily the treaty on the limitation of ABM defense system. "The 'star wars' program means a serious escalation of the arms race and destabilizes the already fragile equilibrium of nuclear forces in the world." This is the view of more than 700 Canadian scientists and technical experts from 20 Canadian universities.

Protests against the plans of the U.S. militarists to transform space into an arena of war are also multiplying because people see that the Pentagon is simultaneously pushing ahead with the development, production, and deployment of other first-strike weapons systems such as the MX and Midgetman ICBMs, missile-carrying submarines, and strategic aviation. The United States has now virtually reached the point of adding another, even more dangerous type of barbaric weapon -- a lethal nerve gas compound -- to its military arsenal. Naturally, the barrage of protests against this policy is intensifying.

The advocates of space weapons have launched into feverish activity. They are trying to invent more and more new "arguments" in favor of the militarization of space. The deception and disinformation machine is working at full capacity. The latest "canard" in this respect darted out of the editorial office of THE NEW YORK TIMES in recent days. Referring to "ranking" Washington administration "spokesmen," the newspaper announced that certain members of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva talks allegedly "unofficially" let the U.S. participants in the talks know that Moscow no longer seeks a ban on all research work connected with the development of space weapon components.

Meanwhile the USSR's position is well known. The USSR is seeking agreement on a total ban on the development, testing, and deployment of space strike systems. The Soviet proposals that have been submitted to Washington provides for all work on the development of new antisatellite facilities to be stopped, and facilities of this kind already in the possession of the USSR and the United States to be scrapped, including those whose tests have not been completed. Thus the gentlemen who are trying to present the USSR's stance in a false light are playing with marked cards.

"Vacation" Washington-Style

The ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported: U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' trip to Southeast Asia "is more like a vacation." Details about this trip that have come to the public's knowledge testify to the strange understanding of the concept of "vacation" at the U.S. State Department.

Shultz' stay in Thailand, to which the U.S. press refers as a "frontline state," attracted special attention. The program "hinged" on a trip along the Thai-Cambodian border. The guest inspected Thai Armed Forces stationed there.

The head of the U.S. foreign policy department visited a Cambodian counterrevolutionaries' base. There he received ringleaders of the groups waging an armed struggle against the Cambodian people. The surviving counterrevolutionaries told the visitor that they "demand direct U.S. aid" and, according to the U.S. news media, Shultz received their demand "with understanding." THE WASHINGTON POST writes: "Shultz' public gesture essentially merely rounds off the CIA's program of secret assistance to the insurgents. According to information spokesmen the CIA has been secretly supplying anticommunist Cambodian groupings with several million dollars annually since 1982...."

Incidentally, there is no question of "secrecy." At the very time when the secretary of state was on his "inspection tour" of Thailand, the U.S. House of Representatives voted in favor of appropriating a further $5 million for the Cambodian counterrevolutionary rabble in fiscal 1986. Since the Senate adopted a similar decision recently, this means that Congress has officially sanctioned another "undeclared war," this time against the people of Cambodia.

The visit of the head of the U.S. foreign policy department to Thailand has taken place at the very time when the major U.S.-Thai "Cobra Gold-85" maneuvers are being held there and the latest warplanes, tanks, and guns are pouring into Thailand from the United States. According to a report in THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, some of these weapons are being channeled to the thugs who mount raids against the PRK.

However, the deliveries of U.S. weapons, and other "lifebelts" thrown to the Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries from abroad, are failing to achieve their aim. During the current dry season servicemen of the Kampuchean Army with the support of the Vietnamese volunteers routed all the Khmer counterrevolutionaries' camps and put more than 10,000 thugs out of action. At the same time, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos are making new efforts to achieve as soon as possible a political settlement of the problems in Southeast Asia, including the Cambodian problem, so that this region can be transformed into a zone of peace.

Washington's actions can only be interpreted as an attempt to further exacerbate the situation in that troubled area. The world public has been provided with new proof of what in fact is behind the noisy expatiation of Washington politicians about "the struggle against terrorists." State terrorism remains the cornerstone of the policy of influential U.S. circles.

PRAVDA RECALLS POTSDAM DECISION, POSTWAR SITUATION

PM161644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Peace in Europe"]

[Text] With increasing persistence the peoples are demanding that the arms race on earth be ended, that space be protected from the arms race, and that mankind be delivered from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. History itself determines the extremely important role of the European sector of the struggle for universal security. Europe was the epicenter of both world wars, which brought incalculable calamities and suffering. There, despite all the complexity of the situation, it was possible to lay the political, treaty, and material foundations for preventing a repetition of military tragedies and transforming Europe into a continent of peace and good-neighborly cooperation. The foundations of the postwar peace structure are of enduring significance for the continent's well-being. It is that structure that has provided it with 4 decades of peace. The immutability of the territorial-political realities that took shape in Europe as a result of the rout of Hitler's Germany and of postwar development is the cardinal condition of world peace.

Today is an occasion to recall one of the first milestones on the road that has been traveled. Forty years ago the Berlin (Potsdam) conference of the leaders of the three allied powers -- the USSR, the United States, and Britain -- opened. At Potsdam the results of the peoples' worldwide historic victory over fascism were summed up and consolidated in inextricable interconnection with the decisions of the preceding conference in Yalta. The conference made decisions on many important issues. Above all, guarantees against a repetition of aggression from German soil were agreed on, and just borders and other necessary conditions for ensuring peace in Europe were determined. The victorious powers resolved that "German militarism and nazism will be eradicated" and proclaimed their readiness also to take other measures "to ensure that Germany never again threatens its neighbors or the preservation of world peace."

These decisions were fully implemented in the German Democratic Republic. The German socialist state became a firm bastion of peace in Europe. Development took a different path in West Germany. West German revanchist meetings and demands and neo-Nazi sallies continue to this day. Millions of people of good will in the FRG itself are deeply perturbed by the transformation of their country into a base for American first strike nuclear missiles, as a result of which the danger of war on the continent has increased. Against this background the decisions made in Yalta and Potsdam are a warning of the grim lessons of the past and are a summons to vigilance and to a resolute rebuff to any encroachments on the inviolability of borders or attempts at sociopolitical revenge in Europe.

The idea embodied in the Yalta and Potsdam decisions of continuing the cooperation among the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition in peacetime too -- for the sake of building a world without wars and weapons -- is also very important today. The Soviet Union is piously faithful to its pledges. It invariably advocates cooperation and harmony with the Western countries on the main questions of war and peace.

Having solemnly and impressively marked the jubilee of the great victory, the peoples of the European Continent have embarked on their 5th decade of peaceful life. The positive role of the CPSU and the Soviet state is widely recognized. The ensuring of security and peaceful cooperation in Europe has always been and remains the subject of persistent efforts on the part of Leninist foreign policy.

Our country was the initiator of the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This was a logical continuation of Yalta and Potsdam and reaffirmed the irreversible results and realities of postwar development and the principles of peaceful relations among European states. The forum formulated a program for their good-neighborly cooperation for a long period. The Helsinki Final Act was a genuine character of peace in Europe.

The Soviet Union tirelessly seeks the practical resolution of questions of European security. A cardinal role would be played here by the termination of the arms race on earth and the prevention of the militarization of space that it has proposed. This would also open the way for freeing European soil from the heavy and dangerous burden of nuclear arsenals. The USSR is prepared for deep cuts in medium-range weapons in Europe. Our aim is total parity in the European zone in terms of the number of missiles and of warheads of them, an absolute minimum level between the USSR and the United States, and the reduction of the number of Soviet missiles to the level of France and Britain. The USSR would like more than anything the total liberation of the European Continent from nuclear weapons (medium-range and tactical), and also from chemical weapons. Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union has put forward a grand idea -- concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries. The implementation of these and other specific Soviet proposals would fundamentally improve the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The alliance of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states is a most important guarantee of peace. The strengthening of cooperation, the rebuff to any attempts to infringe their interests and rights, and their determination to prevent military superiority on the part of the NATO bloc nullify the adventurist calculations of aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism that are seeking to intensify mistrust and create an atmosphere of confrontation in Europe.

Bilateral relations between the European countries of East and West play a great role in the interests of a return to detente. The talks held in Moscow recently with the leaders and also with politicians and parliamentarians of a number of West European countries have again cogently demonstrated this.

This year is, in the full sense of the word, a special one for Europe. It is being held under the sign of the 40th anniversary of victory and is full of important dates in postwar history. Soon it will be the 10th anniversary of the all-European conference. All this is prompting the peoples to double and treble their efforts in the struggle for a return to detente, against the arms race cranked up by imperialism and the plans for its expansion to space, and for peace in Europe and throughout the world. The active peace-loving foreign policy of our party and government meets with total understanding and approval from Soviet people. By their shock labor they are strengthening their motherland's might, profoundly aware that they are thereby making a worthy contribution to the cause of world peace.

TRUD SUMMARIZES RESULTS OF 71ST ILO SESSION

PM101101 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jun 85 p 3

[Own correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "The Results of the 71st Session of the ILO General Conference: Important Problems Await Resolution"]

[Excerpts] Geneva, 29 Jun -- The 71st session of the ILO General Conference has finished in Geneva.

Each such conference marks the summation of a year's work by this specialized organization designed to defend working people's rights and interests. Has the ILO succeeded in the last year in advancing the solution of those problems which are worrying working people?

Unfortunately, the past session cannot be described as a landmark in the ILO's life. Some positive work was undoubtedly accomplished, which we will speak about later. But on the whole it cannot satisfy working people. The General Conference was unable to overcome the phenomena of deep structural and political crisis which have affected the organization.

Resolute demands for urgent and radical changes were made with great force at the conference. Delegates from many countries declared from the conference rostrum that it could not continue in this way. The "Declaration of Socialist Countries on the Situation in the ILO," which from a position of principle provides an assessment of the organization's activity and makes important proposals for restructuring ILO activity on a democratic and equitable basis, generated a large response at the session in this regard. Major social questions of vital importance to working people should form the focus of the organization's work. It is essential to establish genuinely equitable cooperation in the social and labor sphere among all countries and parties on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Many delegates pinpointed the struggle for the right to peace and the right to work as one of the most urgent tasks facing the ILO.

Last year the socialist countries put forward a proposal that a special ILO program to be called "Socioeconomic Aspects of Disarmament" be elaborated. It involved a whole package of measures designed to counter the pernicious consequences that the arms race is having on working people -- in particular, the carrying out of research and the organization of international conferences and ILO seminars on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament.

At this present General Conference session, too, the delegates of socialist countries and many developing countries, as well as spokesmen for working people, directed delegates' attention to the need for the ILO to actively involve itself in solving this very important present-day issue. They pointed out that in the present extremely dangerous situation, in which imperialist forces have launched an unrestrained arms race and are trying to carry it into space, measures to prevent thermonuclear war, strengthen peace, and carry out disarmament are acquiring paramount significance.

These problems, it was stressed at the conference, directly affect the ILO's competence, since any serious social programs can only be carried out given peace and the curbing of the arms race. The organization does not have the right to ignore the will of the millions of working people who are taking a most active part in the antiwar movement. But reactionary circles within the ILO remain deaf to the demands of the working masses. They have managed to prevent these important issues from being represented in the organization's program of activity for the next 2 years.

Working people are also dissatisfied by ILO activity in the sphere of employment and the fight against unemployment. Its contribution to resolving this problem remains very modest. Life meanwhile rushes on. The army of the unemployed grows steadily, both in capitalist countries and in many developing ones. The ILO has not yet managed to get the right to work, a basic right of working people, enshrined in international convention. The organization is unjustifiably squandering its resources and efforts in the unemployment field on secondary questions and projects which do not resolve the problem.

Heated disputes arose at the session concerning the ILO mechanism for monitoring the application of state conventions and recommendations. Many delegates pointed out that democratization of the ILO monitoring organs is an essential condition for the improvement of the organization's whole activity. Criticizing the ILO shortcomings, the socialist countries representatives advocate the establishment in the organization of genuine and equal cooperation among all member countries in the social and labor sphere for the good of the working people. This dictated their proposals to improve and democratize the ILO mechanism for monitoring the application of international labor norms.

It should be noted that the draft resolution on democratizing the ILO monitoring mechanism submitted for the present session's examination by a number of socialist countries was one of five priority draft resolutions. This shows that the restructuring of the monitoring mechanism is recognized as timely and necessary by the majority of delegates.

The General Conference discussed and adopted a number of normative international documents which will play a positive role in defending working people's rights and interests. This concerns the work of the occupational hygiene and safety services in certain dangerous jobs and equality for women in the employment field. Following the breaking of the resistance of employers in capitalist countries, the working people's representatives introduced a number of provisions into these documents which will help improve working conditions and work safety. Despite the stance adopted by the United States and the representatives of big capital, positive results were achieved on the issue of women's equality. The resolution adopted on the problem under discussion defines it in the light of the aims of the UN Decade of Women:
Equality -- Development -- Peace. The document contains a number of important provisions and aimed at protecting working women in the sphere of employment, working conditions, and pay, as well as enhancing their role in the life of trade unions and the whole of society.

The present session did not pass without attempts by reactionary circles to exploit the organization for their own unseemly political ends. They undertook, in particular, yet another anti-Polish action. But the provocative attacks were resolutely rebuffed by the representatives of the socialist countries and a large group of developing countries. The socialist countries' firm stance, constructive criticism, and the detailed proposals contained in their "Declaration on the Situation in the ILO" gave serious pause for thought to those who would keep the organization sidelined from the very important events of the present and divorce it from the vital problems of the broad masses of working people. Because it is those circles which will bear all the responsibility if working people come to doubt the point of this international organization's existence.

PRAVDA ON U.S. 'SABOTAGE' OF INDIAN OCEAN TALKS

PM161418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Important Step"]

[Text] New York, 15 Jul -- A session of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean has completed its work at the UN Headquarters here.

Important work has been done to prepare for a conference on this problem, which, under a decision adopted by the UN General Assembly, is to take place in the first half of next year in Colombo. In the main, procedural questions were resolved, an agenda approved, and a working party set up to examine questions connected with the conference.

As an overwhelming majority of delegates noted, there is a very pressing need to hold such a conference with a view to turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The fact is, as India's representative stated, that certain imperialist powers are continuing to militarize this region at an accelerated pace, introducing nuclear submarines and strategic bombers there, and now transforming it into a test site for unleashing an arms race in space.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries supported the nonaligned countries during the committee's work. The USSR's consistent stance on the question of creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean was reaffirmed. The Soviet proposals on specific steps to prevent the complication of the situation in this region were aimed at this. Readiness to resume the Soviet-American talks on limiting naval proposal that, without waiting for the convening of the conference, all states whose ships use the waters of the Indian Ocean should refrain from any steps capable of complicating the situation there also remains in force. We are talking about not sending major naval formations there, not holding maneuvers, and not expanding or modernizing the military bases of those nonlittoral states which possess such bases.

It is this constructive position which has gone against the grain of Washington diplomacy which, on various invented pretexts, has tried to sabotage the committee's work.

U.S. SEABED LICENSES VIOLATE CONVENTION

LD111854 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The issuing by the U.S. authorities of licences to sections of international seabed has been assessed by the USSR mission at the United Nations as Washington's unlawful attempt to supplant the preparatory commission for an international body on seabed and an international tribunal on the law of the sea. These actions of the U.S. Administration, just as a separate agreement of eight Western countries of August 3, 1984, obviously have the aim of undermining the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, are aimed at establishing a separate regime of the use of resources of the international area of seabed, the regime incompatible with the convention, says a letter of the USSR mission to the chairman of the preparatory commission.

The preparatory commission should officially condemn this separate agreement without delay as an agreement that it absolutely illegal, should point out that this agreement, just as any agreements and actions with regard to international area of seabed incompatible with the convention will not be recognized by the preparatory commission, says the letter circulated as a United Nations document. The Soviet side holds that the commission should embark as soon as possible on the implementation of its functions to register claims staked out to sections of seabed. An early registering by the commission of the claims of the first group of applicants would be a practical step toward the implementation of the regime of the use of resources of the international area of seabed set by the convention, would consolidate the regime and the convention as a whole.

REAGAN'S TUMOR REMOVED: PROGNOSIS GOOD

LD161340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1031 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, 16 Jul (TASS) -- A press conference has taken place at the Bethesda Naval Hospital in connection with the operation undergone by President R. Reagan on 13 July. As S. Rosenberg, chief surgeon of the National Cancer Institute, reported, laboratory research has revealed cancerous cells in the tumor removed from Reagan's colon.

Judging from everything, the cancerous tumor was completely removed during the operation, the surgeon stated. In his words, there were no indications that it had spread to other organs. "There is a good chance that no spread of the cancer will occur in the future." However, Rosenberg added that "the possibility exists of the appearance of a new tumor."

He said that there is no necessity for additional special therapy. However, the President will in the future have to undergo a thorough medical examination regularly.

LE FIGARO CITED ON CALIFORNIA WEAPONS INDUSTRY

PM161555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Factory of Death; What the U.S. Military-Industrial Complex Has Transformed California Into"]

[Text] I cannot say with certainty what prompted the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO,which is thoroughly pro-American and anti-Soviet, to publish two articles under the alluring headlines: "The Most Up-To-Date Weapons -- Manna from Heaven for California" and "Factory of 'Black Weapons' -- A huge Arsenal of Secret U.S. Weapons."

It could have been that the pursuit of sensation played its part (it could hardly have been only that!); or perhaps the French capitalists engaged in arms production have become envious of their more successful U.S. colleagues (that is more probable); or maybe the conflicts between the West European and U.S. imperialists, conflicts that are becoming increasingly aggravated, were making themselves felt (more probable).

But it remains a fact that one of the largest West European bourgeois newspapers convincingly confirmed what we have been writing and saying for a long time now: The current administration, brought to power by the military-industrial complex and comprising to a considerable degree direct representatives of California firms, has done everything to put in full swing powerful factories of death, which enrich their producers immensely.

That is what these articles, published under the signature of LE FIGARO's Los Angeles correspondent, Catherin (Delapre) say.

"Lion's Share"

"The defense and aerospace sectors of industry are now the main sectors in this state, which is the leader of what General Eisenhower described as the 'military-industrial complex'" LE FIGARO states. "Some 460,000 people are employed in them... Thanks to President Ronald Reagan, the volume of contracts being fulfilled by California's military-aerospace industry has increased by 10 percent annually since 1981 and has already risen to $35 billion."

Not without irony the paper notes that Republican and Democratic party figures representing California in Congress, who are usually at odds with each other during the elections, are now with equal zeal harmoniously helping the military-industrial corporations of "their" state obtain the "lion's share of the pie" of appropriations "for the most important military supplies."

"The list of California companies producing arms," Catherine (Delapre) writes, "reads like a 'who's who' of 'star wars.' Rockwell International, the main producer of the B-1B bomber, operates in El Segundo, a small resort south of Los Angeles. A little farther away, in Redondo Beach, 17,000 workers of the TRW company are creating a new generation of spy satellites.

"At La Jolla, a marvellous university campus near San Diego, Aerojet General devotes a large part of its efforts to the building of MX missiles. Northrop in Los Angeles creates the notorious 'invisible' bomber which can evade radar -- it will be assembled in the Mojave desert. Hughes Aircraft in El Segundo devotes 80 percent of its circulating capital to the creation of military communications means and missiles. This firm is now the largest employer of manpower in California -- it has 73,000 employees.

"Many firms scattered throughout the state are involved in the manufacture of MX missiles -- from La Jolla to Compton by way of Sacramento, where Aerojet Strategic Propulsion is located, and (Sandivel) in Silicon Valley, where Westinghouse is based. They are all working on the creation of these missiles capable of reaching a target as much as 10,000 km away. Of the sum total of $5 billion allocated so far for the production of these missiles, they account for $2.8 billion..."

I am not able to reproduce here the entire list of military-industrial corporations and their addresses cited by LE FIGARO. Their enumeration alone would take up a great deal of space. I will just cite the summary figures, which say a lot: "The $35 billion (alloted to California) represents one-fourth of all U.S. military orders," this newspaper points out. "One of the direct consequences of the administration's 'generosity' is the fact that 30 percent of all workers and employees in the Los Angeles and San Francisco regions and up to 75 percent in Silicon Valley are employed in fulfilling these orders."

To this it must be added that the local economy devotes its efforts to a huge degree to serving the 109 military bases located in California. Some 40,000 marines are serving, for example, at Camp Pendleton alone, and 10,000 flight personnel at the Edwards Air Force Base. There are 13 naval bases located in San Diego Bay...

Plundering the Treasury

The bosses of the California death factories are growing monstrously rich on orders for the Pentagon, LE FIGARO writes. In 1984 the 10 largest military-industrial corporations made profits as high as 25 percent of their turnover, whereas the profits of all the other industrial companies amounted to an average of "only" 12.8 percent.

"These are official data," the newspaper specifies. "In reality the profits of such California corporations as Boeing, General Dynamics, Litton, Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, or Rockwell are still higher, since 'the American tax system enables companies to evade payment of taxes.' General Dynamics, for example -- the biggest weapons producer in the United States -- has not paid a single cent in taxes since 1972, and in 1984 alone it made a profit of $683 million!"

(I will myself add that this firm was recently unmasked in a scandalous piece of swindling -- it enormously overstated the cost of arms manufacture, and the Pentagon threatened to prosecute it, but, as was only to be expected, it came out unscathed.

It was merely obliged to pay a comparatively small fine for giving bribes to Admiral Rickover, who was then in charge of building nuclear submarines.)

"With a portfolio of orders worth over $80 billion a year," LE FIGARO continues, "these 10 corporations, like other firms working for defense (it would be more accurate to say, to prepare for aggression! -- Yu.Zh.), are literally 'rolling in money,' as Senator Lawton Chiles from Florida put it. Their position, Karl Harr, president of the Aerospace Industries Association, forecasts for his part, must become still better in coming years."

There is a transparent allusion to the accelerated preparation for "star wars" that Washington is now planning and which, according to specialists' estimates, will cost American taxpayers the unthinkable sum of more than $500 billion, which will migrate from the Treasury into the safes of military-industrial monopolies.

Meanwhile, there, in California, preparations are in full swing for the production of more and more new, conceivable and inconceivable kinds of arms. The funding of this activity of the military-industrial corporations, according to LE FIGARO, has increased 600 percent (600 percent!) since Ronald Reagan replaced Jimmy Carter in the White House.

Tens of billions of dollars have already been allocated for these "ultrasecret programs" this year, and once again such vast sums are being handed over to the Californian manufacturers of death.

"Black Weapons"

LE FIGARO correspondent Catherine (Delapre) writes that the sophisticated types of armaments that are now being planned are called "black weapons" in California. Enormous attention is being paid to their creation and the Pentagon is sparing no expense. Scarcely have the U.S. Armed Forces accepted and assimilated one type of new weapon before they are being presented with an even newer one.

The California plants had not had time to complete their order for the supersonic B-1B bombers before 10,000 workers at the Lockheed company in a Los Angeles suburb began to prepare for production of the "invisible" bombers. And the first sketches for unmanned radar-guided bombers and bombers with nuclear-powered engines are already on the designers' drawing boards.

The shipyards had not had time to complete the order for 12 Trident nuclear submarines (the naval forces were recently presented with the fifth, named "the Henry Jackson"), before Reagan demanded money from Congress for building the 13th submarine of this type in 1983.

Some $1.5 billion have already been earmarked for the creation of an "electronic web" of military communications, which is to encompass all U.S. territory. For 1986 the draft budget plans $625 million for the creation of new mobile Midgetman missiles. By 1989 the California corporations are preparing to create a new, even more sophisticated Trident-II submarine missile.

And so on and so on without end. Meanwhile ...

"Thousands of Californians are working for the Pentagon in clandestine plants," LE FIGARO reports, "far from inquisitive eyes and ears ... Ultrasecret armaments systems are being developed there ... The 'black' plans are being implemented in specially-equipped plants. Windowless structures reminiscent of (Hitler's) Atlantic wall block-houses have walls 30cm thick, precluding eavesdropping. If there are window, they have special panes through which radio waves cannot penetrate. Those who want to work at these enterprises undergo security checks that last 6-12 months.

The newspaper writes that the corporations engaged in this supersecret activity are counting on a "golden future." But, it warns, these calculations may collapse if an agreement is reached on ending the arms race. Everyone here remembers with horror, Catherine (Delapre) writes, the slump that occurred in the military industry in the early seventies when the first agreements on limiting nuclear missile armaments were signed. At the time the Aerojet General company, for instance, dismissed 18,000 of its 22,000 workers, and this measure affected mainly highly skilled engineers and technicians, who form the main contingent of the creators of very complex military equipment.

The percentage of specialists with top qualifications at the factories of death is even higher now. Thus, at the Hughes Aircraft corporation plants only 14 percent of all workers man the conveyor belts while 55 percent are engaged in engineering work.

LE FIGARO would not be LE FIGARO if, even when it is exposing the activity of the U.S. military-industrial complex, it did not misrepresent the facts, depicting matters as though the ending of the arms race were a threat ... to the working people who feed their families by producing the means of murder. Not surprisingly! After all, France also has its own corporations engaged in the same profitable business -- what price the plants of the very powerful Dassault firm, which produces supersonic combat aircraft, or the shipyards which build atomic submarines or fulfill the military orders from the Matra and Thomson Corporation enterprises? [sentence as published]

In reality, of course, ending the arms race in the United States, West Europe, and throughout the world would not be a catastrophe but a great boon for the working people, including engineers and technicians employed in the military industry. It was proved long ago that the transfer of this industry to the production of civilian output would not only not undermine the economic situation but would, on the contrary, make it healthier.

But the manufacturers of death who, as LE FIGARO itself admits, are earning fabulous profits of up to 35 percent by plundering the coffers filled at the taxpayers' expense, do not want even to hear of that. That is why the U.S. Administration, which is made up to a considerable degree of stooges of the California monopolies, is so persistently sabotaging the talks on arms limitation and reduction.

AMERICAN LETTERS TO GORBACHEV ON ARMS CONTROL

PM170756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[N. Kurdyumov article: "Finding the Way to Peace and Harmony"]

[Text] "I am one of those U.S. citizens working for the sake of world peace. I am particularly gratified at your desire to work for the good of the cause of peace and improved relations with the United States through nuclear arms limitation. I wholeheartedly support this position. Many of us insist on our leaders striving for the same goal too."

The above letter from American Jill D. Bastian of Michigan is one of many letters arriving in Moscow addressed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from people of goodwill and ordinary U.S. citizens. There are long and short, handwritten and typed letters.

"Many Americans see your accession to your present post as a ray of hope in Soviet-U.S. relations," Karl Bodek of Missoula, Montana writes for his part.

"While it seems that our President and many of our national leaders are unable or unwilling to approach the Soviet Union other than with suspicion and a sense of hostility, I must tell you that many Americans do not share that attitude. I am one of them and I believe that we live on the same planet and must find ways of living together in peace and harmony."

These and many other messages are convincing testimony and confirmation of the high prestige of the foreign policy of the Land of the Soviets and the profound respect felt everywhere by honest and unprejudiced people for the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet government, which strive tirelessly and consistently to ensure that the easing of international tension and businesslike cooperation among the peoples become the natural and constant state of international life. Millions of people in the world, and that includes the United States, see the Soviet Union and the guarantor of peace and pin their innermost hopes for a peaceful future on it because they know that the core of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is the struggle to maintain peace, end the monstrous arms race, and prevent a world nuclear conflagration. The Soviet Union is convinced that there are no international questions that cannot be settled around the negotiating table. "It must be the supreme duty of a government and responsible statesmen," M.S. Gorbachev noted, "to seek any opportunity to remove the threat of nuclear war."

The letters from the United States confirm that this is consonant with Americans' sentiments and aspirations. Thus, Pastor E. Paul Weaver of Everett, Pannsylvania writes: "Millions of Americans appeal to you to lead mankind down the road of peace. I have lived long enough to know that it is hard for one people to establish peace. All countries must be sincere in seeking peace and justice for all. Many of us in the United States are trying to help everyone to understand that our country must serve people and not hold sway over other countries. We do not need 'star wars,' we do not need more bombs, missiles, and chemical and bacteriological weaons. We need leaders who will use their influence to create peace, justice, and good for all."

Those thoughts and hopes are shared by people of various ages and various social positions. All of them, wherever they live, be it in large cities or the American "backwoods," are united by a single common anxiety for the fate of the world and the children's future and by a single desire -- to curb the highly dangerous arms race. It is no accident that virtually all the letters from the United States are imbued with the same idea: to prevent what may be irreparable and eradicate the dangerous tension in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Clayton Brown Jr., a citizen of Griffin, Georgia, writes: "Very cool relations have existed between the United States and the USSR for too long. It is high time for our countries to jointly stop the crazy arms race, which exhausts our resources and sows alarm in the hearts of people worldwide. After all, each of our countries is capable of wiping the other off the face of the earth and destroying the whole planet."

"Goddammit," the writer of the letter writes, "we should learn to live in peace, reduce the enormous arsenals of destruction, and use the money to build housing for our peoples and carry out new agricultural programs. What new breakthroughs could be achieved in the field of medicine! The list of good deeds we could do to improve people's lives is endless."

In his letter, Californian Ed Manuel shares his views on the need to resume the climate of trust. "As an American tourist who has visited the Soviet Union," he notes, I have wonderful memories of my trip. It confirmed that the Soviet people, like most Americans, sincerely want peace. I particularly remember an exhibit devoted to the docking of the Soyuz and Apollo Soviet and U.S. spaceships which I saw at the exhibition of national economic achievements. I was moved by this symbol of cooperation between our two countries. And it is even more meaningful now that Soviet-U.S. relations are at such a low ebb."

"Distrust," the letter writer notes, "has always been the stumbling block in the way of fruitful talks on arms control. But without effective talks on disarmament, the danger of a nuclear catastrophe will grow more and more."

People in the Soviet Union share the opinion of the letter-writers regarding the importance of creating an atmosphere of mutual trust. As M.S. Gorbachev noted in a talk with the speaker of the House of Representatives, we do not believe that any inevitable clash of the two countries' national interests lies at the basis of the current tension in these relations. An improvement in USSR-U.S. relations is not only extremly necessary but possible. To do this, political will is required from the two countries' leaders. The Soviet side has that will.

The new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms, begun on the USSR's initiative, and the Soviet proposal that the USSR and the United States should introduce a moratorium on the creation -- including scientific research -- testing, and deployment of space strike arms, and should freeze their strategic offensive arms, and that the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and, correspondingly, the buildup of Soviet retaliatory measures be simultaneously stopped for the duration of the Geneva talks elicited a positive response from Americans. To set an example the USSR, as is well known, unilaterally introduced a moratorium until November on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe.

"On behalf of the millions of American citizens concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, we applaud the start of the Geneva talks," writes Jane Greenbau, executive director of the "Campaign for a nuclear weapons freeze" movement. She notes that the Soviet proposal on the introduction of a bilateral moratorium on nuclear and space arms opens up "extensive opporutnities" for stopping and reversing the arms race. "We call on our government to respond positively to this proposal," she says in the letter.

In their letters, Dale E. Kayl of Birmingham, Alabama, Jay Beyr, a peace movement activist from North Dakota, and others call on the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to do everything possible to achieve tangible progress at the Geneva talks. This attention to the talks is natural. After all, their outcome will determine the further development of events in the world. This is the choice: either an arms race in all directions and the growth of the threat of war, or the strengthening of universal security and more lasting peace for all.

Guided by a sense of high responsibility for the fate of world peace, in its approach to the talks the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis that real and major reductions in the nucelar arms accumulated on earth and the prevention of the arms race in space can be achieved on an honest and just basis. It is quite obvious that without an agreement on the nonmilitarization of space and without the United States abandoning its adventurist "star wars" plans, no reductions in nuclear forces will be possible. However, the U.S. side stubbornly refuses to hold concrete talks on the nonmilitarization of space. It also shuns any discussion of the Soviet Union's newly confirmed proposal on immediately introducing a moratorium on nuclear and space arms, which would halt the arms race on earth right now and would prevent it from spreading to space.

The same U.S. Administration line can be seen in Washington's reluctance to agree to end nuclear weapons tests. Meanwhile the writers of many letters from the United States believe that the total ending of all nuclear detonations might be an important step on the road toward ending the arms race and preventing a nuclear war. This decision, Mr and Mrs Lee Lyons of Santa Barbara, California note in particular, "would probably lead to a reduction of the nuclear threat since it is unlikely that either of the sides would deploy untested weapons."

"I would like to hope," the same letter goes on to say, "that you will soon meet with President Reagan and reach mutual agreement on putting a stop to nuclear tests as the first step toward peace."

Many letters from American citizens contain calls for talks on concluding a relevant treaty and support for the proposal to announce a moratorium on all nuclear tests on 6 August 1985 -- the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima. This was mentined by Natalie Berrill of Montgomery, Massachusetts; Joanne Kincade of Cripple Creek, Colorado; Jane Mayer of New York; John P. Cotton of Boca Raton, Florida; Joelle M. Harp of Knoxville, Tennessee; I. James Young of Arlington Heights, Illinois; and others.

Donald Detweiler of Arlington, Maryland [as published] writes: "Please look at the proposal to end all nuclear tests starting 6 August 1985. I am making a similar appeal to our President R. Reagan."

This decision, Professor Gabor T. (German) of Pennsylvania University notes for his part, "would considerably reduce the risk of nuclear war" and would make it possible to worthily and positively "mark the horror of the dropping of the atom bomb 4 decades ago."

The Soviet Union, as is well known, gave a clear and unambiguous reply to the appeal from the leaders of the Washington Defense Information Center that a moratorium be declared on all nuclear tests effective 6 August this year. The Soviet side stated the possibility of the practical implementation of this proposal, given a positive attitude to it on the part of the other nuclear powers. The USSR also expressed readiness to immediately resume talks on concluding a treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear tests, which were broken off through the fault of the United States.

What is Washington's position? As Rear Admiral (Retired) G. La Rocque, director of the Defense Information Center, stated, the Reagan administration's response to the proposed moratorium "was couched negatively." Recently, H. Bethe, the eminent American scientist and Nobel Prize winner, warned that one of the reasons for the White House's refusal to hold talks aimed at drawing up a treaty on the universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is, in particular, the U.S. Administration's intention to deploy in space within the "star wars" framework laser weapons operating on the energy of a nuclear explosion.

The letters from overseas addressed to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev are, as a rule, moving human documents. They confirm that the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and their struggle to maintain and strengthen peace, to ensure arms reductions, and to improve the international situation and international cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems correspond to the hopes, interests, and aspirations of all people of goodwill and all peoples and meet with great support worldwide.

RESUMPTION OF VOA W. EUROPE BROADCASTS CRITICIZED

PM161319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Subversive Landing Force"]

[Text] The United States is preparing for a new invasion of Western Europe. This time it will be propagandist and subversive in nature, and will take place through the official radio station, the Voice of America. The leadership of this mouthpiece of the American Administration has just announced that direct broadcasting to West European countries, which was stopped 30 years ago for considerations of "saving funds," is to be organized from this fall. The "misunderstanding of U.S. policy" that is now widespread on the continent is making Washington disregard the "costs," it was announced there.

People across the ocean do indeed have something to worry about. The once obedient allies are now increasingly frequently "marching out of step," daring to cast doubt on the wisdom of American advice and directives and expressing indignation at Washington's willfulness and egotism, which is constantly making itself felt in one sphere or another. And particular concern is aroused -- as the administration frankly admits -- by the sentiments of European young people, who openly challenge Washington's claims to the role of some kind of "final arbiter."

In a report entitled "The Next Generations" published not so long ago, the U.S. Atlantic Council, not without reason, sounded the alarm, complaining that young people in Western Europe "do not respect or acknowledge the fundamental values and basic principles of Atlanticism." These young people, the authors of the report said with perplexity, do not understand at all why the North Atlantic Treaty is necessary, and, moreover, they consider nuclear war "unthinkable."

Indeed, U.S. Vice President G. Bush could see all this for himself clearly when he made his recent tour of a number of countries on the continent. It is quite possible that his far from cheerful impressions were the final grain that tipped the scales in favor of extending to America's allies the "psychological warfare" that the United States wages against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The landing of a subversive "landing force" on Europe's shores is also dictated by other quite specific motives. Washington's diplomacy of high-handedness and crude subjugation to its diktat is currently failing on many fronts. To the irritation of the administration, attempts to lasso the allies and harness them like vassals to the "star wars" adventure and the Pentagon's plans to site barbaric chemical weapons, in the form of binary shells, in Europe are not yielding the desired results. There is equally broad criticism in West European countries for the obstructionist U.S. approach to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and the attempt to involve the allies in the acts of state terrorism that are planned by the administration with regard to countries and peoples which inconvenience it. There is no less of a split among the Atlantic partners in the trade and economic sphere. The dominance of the U.S. dollar and the unrestrained expansion of transatlantic monopolies have led to a whole series of clashes, to the "steel," "spaghetti," and other trade wars, exacerbating interimperialist squabbling over markets.

In a word, Washington is convinced that Western Europe is "crackbrained" and urgently needs "brainwashing." And it is not surprising that the task of "rallying the West" is entrusted to the VOA, which is so deep in lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that it will hardly be inferior to the CIA's Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe in this respect.

But this is a dubious enterprise. It is a very difficult matter to demonstrate the need for the West Europeans to look at the world through American eyes to the detriment of their own sovereignty and vital interests. It is quite likely that the VOA will just strain its propagandist vocal cords with malicious fabrications about the "Soviet threat" to the "Free West."

ANTICOMMUNIST VOA STATION TO OPEN IN PUERTO RICO

LD170809 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Havana July 17 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Igor Pshenichnikov

The United States has launched vigorous preparations for installing a powerful Voice of America relay station in Puerto Rico to direct anti-communist propaganda at Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Washington, taking advantage of Puerto Rico's neo-colonialist status, decided to turn the Caribbean island into a new centre for spreading slander.

U.S. Army engineers already chose a 12-square kilometre area in the south west of Puerto Rico for the installation of the 250 kw and 500 kw relay transmitters. Broadcasting will be conduted round-the-clock six days a week, starting from 1983.

The flow of doctored information from the United States, beamed chiefly at Central American countries, will heighten the already tense situation in the region. Revolutionary Nicaragua and the national liberation movements in El Salvador and Guatemala will become the chief targets of the assault. The Voice of America, with the help of the new relay station, will actively brainwash the Grenadian people, subjected to a barbaric aggression by the USA in October 1983.

INCREASED USIA FUNDING FOR 'LIES, SLANDER' NOTED

PM161415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Growing Expenditure on Slander"]

[Text] San Francisco, 14 Jul -- Large-scale psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is a main tool in the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy. This was acknowledged by C. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), in a speech he gave at a community club in San Francisco.

He proclaimed that his agency "forms part of the arsenal of means used by America in the war of ideas" against socialist countries and states pursuing an independent course.

As the USIA boss reported, $796 million -- up 74 percent from the 1981 level -- have been appropriated for the agency's needs in the current year. The U.S. Administration has asked Congress to increase spending on the Washington department for disinformation and slander in the new fiscal year by a further 22 percent. In Wick's words, the USIA is considered "an important tool in the U.S. national defense system" and as "a main means of waging the war for people's minds."

The agency currently has 214 offices abroad.

The USIA armory comprises the Worldnet satellite television service, the Voice of America radio station clogging up the airwaves with disinformation in 42 languages, and a recently created anti-Cuban radio station subjecting revolutionary Cuba to streams of lies and slander 14 or more hours a day.

In addition, the agency makes active use of international exchange programs for subversive propaganda purposes.

U.S. ANTITERRORIST EFFORTS MAY BACKFIRE

LD170126 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The House of Representatives has passed a foreign aid bill totaling $13 billion. Part of the aid will go to elements fighting the legitimate governments with which the United States has diplomatic relations. Here is a commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov:

[Announcer-read] The bill was passed at a time when the issue of combating terrorism was widely discussed in the United States. The Americans are concerned that in recent years hundreds of their fellow countrymen have fallen victim to terrorist attacks abroad. The indications were that Washington would try and use public concern to gain more support for its policy which is likely to place Americans abroad in still greater jeopardy.

Under the bill, aid will go to the counterrevolutionary groups in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The United States intends to carry on with its undeclared wars against the legitimate governments of sovereign countries in Asia, Africa and America, using mercenaries. And naturally that policy cannot but arouse greater anti-American sentiment. Violence, threats and terror used by United States-financed mercenaries breeds violence against Americans.

The moves undertaken by the CIA and the Pentagon have the same effect. Suffice it to recall the mining of Nicaragua's harbors, the armed invasion of Grenada and the shelling of Lebanese communities by the battleship "New Jersey." These actions have resulted in a greater anti-American sentiment in the nations concerned, and a wave of terror directed against the United States.

Attempts by the United States Administration to represent its aid to counterrevolutionaries in other countries and interference in the affairs of other nations as a fight against terrorism amount to deceiving public opinion. The WASHINGTON POST has said that the administration's approach to the issue of international terrorism is hypocritical. Suffice it to recall the United States invasion of Cuba in 1961, American interference in the affairs of that country, Washington's part in attempts on the life of Fidel Castro, and United States policy toward Nicaragua. The administration is now claiming that Nicaragua is among the countries that wage a war of terror against the United States, in spite of the fact that it's the United States that openly arms counterrevolutionary bands infiltrated into Nicaragua. The counterrevolutionaries have killed 8,000 Nicaraguan civilians. Washington's stand is nothing but hypocrisy. The United States has indeed no right to accuse a nation that's suffering from United States policy of state sponsored terrorism of being involved in terrorism.

The United States Administration has been planning to deliver strikes at targets in other countries and commando operations on the pretext of fighting terrorism. The expansion of aid to bands of mercenaries operating against legitimate governments was preceeded by the lifting of the Boland-Clark amendments that banned American interference in Nicaragua and Angola. Washington is using the issue of combating terrorism, which is of great concern to the American people, to follow a policy that may not only increase the terrorist attacks against the United States, but also drag the American people and other nations into new conflicts.

YAO YILIN CONCLUDES NOVOSIBIRSK TOUR, DEPARTS

Novosibirsk Visit Detailed

PM161109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "On a Tour of the Country"]

[Text] Novosibirsk, 15 Jul -- A meeting with Yao Yilin took place at the oblispolkom today. Ispolkom Chairman V.A. Bokov told the guest about the achievements of the oblast's working people in implementing economic and social development plans and the labor collectives' competition for a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yao Yilin expressed gratitude for the information, noting its great value. The chief purpose of the visit is to study Soviet experience of socialist building, he emphasized.

The vice premier laid a wreath at the monument to the glory of the Siberian servicemen who gave their lives in fighting for the motherland. In Akademgorodok the guest was familiarized with developments by scientists of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences aimed at the speediest opening up of Siberia's natural resources and the most efficient development of its productive forces. He viewed the collections of the museum of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, where Siberia's mineral riches are widely represented. A dinner was given in Yao Yilin's honor on behalf of the oblispolkom.

Ends Visit, Departs

PM171107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Novosibirsk, 16 Jul -- Today Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, visited the scientific campus of the Siberian sectionof Vaskhnil [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named for V.I. Lenin]. He was acquainted with the scientists' contribution to the accelerationof scientific and technical progress in Siberia's agricultural production and the main results of the introduction of scientific developments into practice.

The vice premier visited the Sibelektrotyazhmash plant where powerful turbo-and hydrogenerators and other electrical machines are manufactured. The guest was told about work experience aimed at enhancing product reliability and efficiency on the basis of the extensive utilization of scientific achievements. It was noted that equipment made by the enterprise is used in 40 countries, including the PRC.

In the afternoon Yao Yilin left for home. He had been in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He was seen off at the airport by V.A. Bokov, chairman of Novosibirsk Oblispolkom, and other officials.

V.M. Kudinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; I.A. Rogachev, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry; and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, who accompanied the guest on his tour, were also in the send-off party.

During our stay in your country we were received with warmth and hospitality everywhere, in Moscow, Kiev, and Novosibirsk, Yao Yilin told a TASS correspondent before departing. We were given the opportunity to visit plants, a sovkhoz, and scientific research institutes. We were able to see for ourselves how Soviet people work and what successes they have achieved in socialist building. Allow me to use this opportunity to convey sincere greetings and best wishes to the great Soviet people from the PRC Government and the Chinese people.

Assessing the results of the visit as a whole, the guest said that a specific result was the signing by both sides of two long-term agreements in the sphere of economy and trade. He emphasized their great significance for the stable future development of relations in these spheres. We held talks with Soviet leaders on questions of the normalization of relations between the two countries, and this has deepened mutual understanding, Yao Yilin went on. I believe that much still remains to be done as regards the normalization of our interstate relations and I hope that they will improve further.

MOSCOW TV NOTES LI XIANNIAN VISIT TO CANADA, U.S.

LD152352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 15 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanav]

[Text] The first trip by Li Xiannian, PRC president, to Canada and the United States has begun with the visit to Canada. In an interview for the press Li Xiannian said that he intends to exchange views with the leaders of these countries on the questions of strengthening peace and cooperation. Our country, he said, follows a policy of independence and wants to expand ties with the outside world.

At the same time the PRC leader said: The major obstacle to the development of Chinese-American relations is the Taiwan issue. Taiwan is Chinese territory. We wish to reunite China by peaceful means. The Chinese people categorically reject any kind of schemes to create two Chinas or one China and one Taiwan.

Well, of course, it is no secret to anyone that they happen to cherish such schemes in the American capital. Washington has up to now been continuing its broad economic and military-political ties with the rulers of Taiwan.

SOVIET CHINESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY BOARD MEETS

PM161506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Society Board Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board chaired by O.B. Rakhmanin, deputy chairman of society's central board, was held 12 July. The session heard a report on the work of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and discussed measures aimed at developing and strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

PRC ESTABLISHES FIRST 'SOLAR-TECHNICAL' STATION

LD122305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 12 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] China's first experimental solar-technical station has been opened in the town of Lanzhou, XINHUA reports. The tasks of the station's staff include studying the possibility of using solar energy in industry and everyday life, in particular for heating buildings. The new scientific center, which occupies an area of 8.5 hectares, has been created by the Natural Energy Institute of the Academy of Sciences' branch in the PRC's Gansu Province.

KIM IL-SONG CITED ON UNIFICATION, ECONOMY

PM161554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Kim Il-song Interview"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jul -- The adamant position adopted by the DPRK's party and government constitutes a struggle against any schemes aimed at perpetuating the division of the country into "two Koreas" and the desire to resolve the question of unification peacefully, around the negotiating table. This was stated by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, in an interview with the Japanese journal SEKAI published today in NODONG SINMUN. To have a successful North-South dialogue, he stressed, the sides must channel their efforts into creating a favorable atmosphere for this and confirming their sincere desire to find practical ways of unification.

Touching upon the country's economic position, Kim Il-song noted that with the implementation of the long-term tasks of socialist building proposed at the sixth WPK congress, the DPRK will have created the necessary conditions for the total victory of socialism. The program that has been elaborated envisages strengthening the power industry base; intensively developing extractive industry and rail transportation; and ensuring the progress of science and technology. It is not planned to involve foreign capital in order to achieve what has been outlined.

As a result of the aggressive schemes of imperialist forces and their buildup of nuclear arms, the interview points out, the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe is growing. That is why it is necessary to develop the antiwar and antinuclear movement more vigorously and to struggle against the arms race and for the prevention of attempts to militarize space.

STRONG SOVIET SUPPORT WELCOMED BY DPRK

SK051220 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Dear Listeners: The traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis is now in progress in the Soviet Union. During this month, which is observed on the basis of the decision of the World Peace Cuuncil, rallies and report meetings of social circles and other events such as lecture meetings, roundtable talks, and photo exhibitions are held.

In the course of these events, the Soviet people express their support for the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland and comprehend the successes of the DPRK in socialist construction. A solidarity mass rally was held at the Moscow (Ilmolova) Theater on 2 July, and our station reporter has the following to say:

The solidarity mass rally was held under the auspices of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The Korean National Club will have their seats in this theater, which is in the heart of the capital city, during the 12th World Festival of Youths and Students. The members of the Komsomol decorated the section where the seats are located with the national flags of the Soviet Union and the DPRK and slogans and placards in Russian and Korean. The participants in the rally warmly welcomed those who came to the rally, including Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and other DPRK embassy personnel; Vladimir Andreyev, secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol, and other leaders of the Komsomol; and representatives of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society.

(Stanislav) Smirnov, first secretary of the Moscow committee of the All-Union Komsomol, spoke at the rally:

The young men and women of Moscow, together with all other Soviet youths, are actively participating in the month of solidarity with Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis. Report meetings and gatherings of youths are held in plants, schools, and classrooms of colleges, and the youths' voices of protest and indignation opposing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme are heard. They are very angry at the U.S. militarists' continuing provocations on the Korean peninsula. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and the attempt to form a military alliance with the participation of Seoul -- they are paying attention to this and other U.S. attempts to build up the military strength of its troops in South Korea and to sustain the anti-popular Chon Tu-hwan regime, which is being shaken by the patriotic people's struggle.

(Stanislav) Smirnov, first secretary of the Moscow committee of the All-Union Komsomol, continued: We, together with the contemporary people of People's Korea and other countries of the socialist cooperative body, will spare no effort to firmly unite the youth of the world in a joint struggle for peace, solidarity with the struggle against imperialism, and friendship, and to defend our future from a nuclear holocaust.

We note the major tasks of the 12th World Festival which determine its anti-imperialist and anti-militarist nature. The fact that the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle is observed on the eve of the youth festival is very symbolic. We, the members of the Komsomol in Moscow, are glad that the preparations for this festival are being made on a large scale in the DPRK. The comprehensive friendly relations between our two fraternal youth leagues -- that is, the All-Union Komsomol and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] -- are being further promoted and strengthened with each passing year. This effective cooperation is continuously enriched in new forms, with diverse content.

Our time-tested friendship is based on the firm and great principle of the socialist proletarian internationalism implemented by the CPSU and the WPK which shows the [word indistinct] fraternal relations between the youth organizations.

In conclusion, (Stanislav) Smirnov, in the name of [word indistinct], wished the Korean people and the youths of the fraternal country new success in their labor and work, in carrying out the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress and the Seventh LSWYK Congress, and in the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S forces from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis.

Next, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, spoke at the rally. He mentioned the Korean people's heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for freedom and independence. The ambassador mentioned details of the steps taken by the DPRK Government to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to reunify the country peacefully without foreign interference and on a democratic basis.

Ambassador Kwan Hui-kyong continued: [Begin Kwon Hui-kyong recording] The CPSU and the Government and people of the Soviet Union are actively supporting all the constructive proposals, including the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposals for tripartite talks and for North-South parliamentary talks, advanced by our party and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great encouragement to our people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country. I express my deep gratitude for this to the CPSU Central Committee, and the Government and people of the Soviet Union.

Our people take it as a great honor to have the fraternal Soviet people as their ally, class brothers, and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. The Soviet people have helped our people with blood in their cause of liberation of the fatherland, and rendered our people material and spiritual assistance during the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and during the arduous period of postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The Soviet people are actively and continuously helping our people today in their just struggle to oppose the imperialists' two-Koreas plot and the struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the fatherland.

The Soviet people are heroic people who had the honor of pioneering the road of socialism for the first time in the world. The Soviet people have trodden the arduous and glorious road of struggle for nearly 70 years — from the time of the victory in the Great October Socialist Revolution to the present -- under the banner of Lenin. Today, under the refined leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, outstanding activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the Soviet people are waging a vigorous struggle for the completion of advanced socialism.

Comrades, Korean-Soviet friendship is based on firm class alliance and comradely fraternity, and has long historical roots. The people of the two countries are class brothers and comrades-in-arms who have always and closely cooperated in the struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our people highly respect the fraternal Soviet people as liberator, helper, and ally, and are making every effort to strengthen the additional friendship and unity with the Soviet people in every way. Korean-Soviet friendship is now increasingly deepening and developing in all areas, including the political, economic, and cultural fields.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and the meetings and talks held between the leaders of the two countries during his visit were historic events that were to demonstrate the indestructible Korea-Soviet friendship and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries to a higher stage. Continuously solidifying and developing the friendship with the fraternal Soviet people from generation to generation is the firm position of our party and government and the firm conviction of our people. We will make every effort in the future, as well, to expand and further and comprehensively develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people, our close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and trustworthy ally.

In conclusion, I sincerly wish the fraternal Soviet people, members of the Komsomol, and youths greater success in the struggle to thoroughly carry out the decision of the (April) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to carry out the 11th 5-Year Plan, and wish them success in carrying out the 12th World Festival of Youths and Students.

Long live the eternal friendship and unity of the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] [end recording]

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS POLISH STRUGGLE

PM170832 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent N. Yermolovich article under the rubric "From a Polish Notebook": "Heirs"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw-Moscow -- The ashes of the war make many Polish hearts pound. Veterans are still in the ranks, working energetically. They are our true friends. Forceful and charming Halina Auderska, chairman of the Polish Writers Union, spoke about literary affairs. But, as always happens in Poland now, it was also a tale of political struggle, of those who help the people's power and of those who oppose it or are biding their time.

"We did not try to persuade anyone to join the new union," the chairman emphasized, "or send out invitations. All who wanted to do so and who considered it possible for themselves came. Literature is still divided. Some people stand to one side. But the enemy's attempts to create underground literature are futile. The lampoons produced by the underground cannot be called literature. It has no noble ideas or good writers. The attempts to intimidate us -- and they have been made insolently and aggressively -- are all the more hopeless."

I listened attentively to the elderly woman with surprisingly young eyes, wrapped up in a shawl like a housewife -- it was cool in the corner office. What are threats, still less domestic adversities, to her, who has experienced so much in her life and taken on her frail shoulders such a burden as the leadership of one of the most complex creative unions! This woman spent 5 years in underground struggle and participated in the Warsaw uprising -- from the first to the last day. The books she has written and her four combat awards -- two crosses of the brave, a cross of merit, and a Warsaw insurgent's cross -- attest to how she fought. She recently headed the capital's writers organization and was for many years deputy to Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, who headed the union. Need I explain why her new book is entitled To Kill Fears?

And another meeting with veterans, this time at the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. A Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms commission was set up there last year. This might seem a fact of pure protocol with a hint of red tape -- another commission, you will think... but no. There are commissions and commissions. This one is authoritative, influential, and -- what is probably most important -- it operates actively and skillfully. The prestige of its members -- they include the honored generals Jan Sliwinski and Franciszek Camberowicz and young officers such as Captain Zbignew Czereszko -- and the very rich history and present-day reality of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms are used to resolve acute and important problems, including one of the most urgent ones -- the education of young people.

We were told that during the well-known events in Poland young people, or at any rate a considerable number of them, followed the enemy. They, these young people, are different from their grandfathers and fathers who experienced the war and the occupation. The enemy built his calculations on their ignorance of history, even quite recent history, on the undeveloped nature of social and political consciousness, and on the neglected state of educational work. Sometimes the opinion was even expressed that the young generation of the early eighties should be considered lost since it is like a wall which all arguments bounce off.

Of course, such a thing is unacceptable to us, Polish comrades emphasize. An entire generation cannot be canceled out. We are struggling for it, and with ever greater results. The wall is disappearing: Many young people already want to talk, and not shout, and this is important.

In the dialogue with young men and women and in the struggle for their minds and hearts the voice of war veterans and of present officers of the Polish Army resounds very persuasively. Division General Tadeusz Szatylo, deputy chief of the Polish Army Main Political Directorate, told us that the Army seeks to be an effective element in the sociopolitical life of the country. The Army in Poland enjoys the people's tremendous trust. The people have very broad and close ties with their Army.

We spent a day in the 6th Pomeranian Airborne Division. Together with the servicemen we toured the formation's excellent museum. The division was formed during the war years near Zhitomir and Peremyshl. At the end of 1957, with the help of Soviet specialists from Ryazan school, the formation became an airborne one, and it has participated in many exercises of the Warsaw Pact countries' fraternal armies. On 13 December 1981 it answered the alarm call -- martial law was introduced in Poland.

"A tense, difficult, and in many ways tragic time," Captain Adam Cichosz recalled, "but the army was in good fighting spirit. We realized what a task had fallen to our lot -- to bar the path of counterrevolution and to cut off and isolate the extremist leaders from the confused and intimidated ordinary participants in the riots who had blindly followed them. Later, when passions had died down a little and the hotheads had cooled and become lucid, many workers of the Lenin Metallurgical Combine, which we were guarding at the time, thanked us. Metallurgist Antoni Dalkowski, a division veteran, has organized a museum of combat glory there, at the combine, and young people readily help him. When we were still only preparing to act -- 13 December -- many reservists who had done their fixed period of service placed themselves at the formation's disposal without any summons and asked to reenlist."

INCREASED SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS EXPLORED

PM151045 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "When Bastilles Fall"]

[Excerpt] The French Government's recent foreign policy actions show that, despite massive pressure from across the ocean and strong pressure from reactionary forces inside the country, France is trying to preserve the foundations of its independent foreign policy. This is indicated, in particular, by its refusal to participate in the American "star wars" program and its attempts to find its own response to the technological challenge which the United States has issued to West Europe.

Obviously, it is also necessary to examine in this context the recently increased desire to establish more balanced relations with socialist countries and, above all, with the Soviet Union. It is hard to make the French forget that it was precisely the policy of detente, concord, and cooperation with the USSR in the late sixties that strengthened France's international prestige and its position in the international arena.

It is no accident, therefore, that the news of the upcoming visit to Paris by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been welcomed by the French public. LE MONDE writes of "increasing interest in Europe on the part of the present Soviet leadership." As R. Dumas, French minister of external relations, declared, France seeks for its part to ensure that its relations with the USSR are "normal and privileged."

Peace and security on our continent largely depend on cooperation between the Soviet Union and France. Let us recall that it was the USSR and France that were present at the origins of the policy of detente. The USSR and France particularly did the most of all to convene and successfully hold the CSCE, whose 10th anniversary the peoples will celebrate at the end of this month.

Good relations between the USSR and France have invariably benefited both European, international peace, and the two countries' peoples. Constant political consultations have made it possible to reveal the similarity or closeness of the Soviet and French governments' views on many key international problems. The political will for cooperation has made it possible to raise Soviet-French economic, scientific, technical, and cultural ties to a very high level.

The summit meetings between the Soviet and French leaders have always occupied a special place in Soviet-French relations. They have always advanced the cause of developing mutually advantageous relations. In particular, President F. Mitterrand's visit to the USSR last summer gave a new boost to contacts in many spheres and made it possible to outline ways to broaden mutual understanding.

The Soviet Union's approach to cooperation with France has never been opportunist; it is determined by the two peoples' long-term interests and the interests of peace and security in Europe. In its economic relations with France the USSR has always taken its partner's interests into account. Many questions which have arisen in France's trade with the USSR in recent years were successfully resolved during the last session of the "grand commission" this spring. New mutually advantageous contracts were concluded right after the "grand commission" session, including a contract to construct the second stage of the Astrakhan gas industry complex, in which the chief contractor is the firm of Technip, and also to open up oil and gas deposits... (Tengiz).

The interests of the French economy and also of French workers are served by a protocol on deliveries of ferrous metal products from France to the USSR in 1986-1987 signed between the Promsyryaimport all-Union Association and the French nationalized Usinor enterprise. These deliveries are of special importance for France, taking into account the general crisis which West European metallurgy as a whole is experiencing and the tremendous losses which Usinor is making in particular.

There is considerable potential for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and France, and it is clearly apparent in many spheres, particularly space exploration. Similar processes for the restructuring of industry and the creation of new technologies on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress are now taking place in both the USSR and France. Despite all the differences in the social essence of these processes, technological cooperation between the two countries would accord with their mutual interests.

There can be no doubt that the whole series of small "Bastilles," which the enemies of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples have tried to erect in the way of Soviet-French political, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, is falling. In the present dangerous international situation the further development and strengthening of ties between the two countries is assuming very great international significance.

JAPANESE-FRENCH TALKS POINT UP DIFFERENCES

LD161100 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Paris July 16 TASS -- Summing up at a press conference here the results of his talks with President Francois Mitterrand and other French leaders, the Prime Minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone admitted the existence of serious differences between the two countries. In Paris, the first stop of his West European tour, Nakasone appeared in the role of an advocate of the American plans to militarise space. The French side, however, reiterated its rejection of Washington's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative". In respect of military questions and the "star wars" programme I felt that the viewpoints of Japan and France differ, Nakasone told the press conference.

As reported by the press, during the talks Mitterrand had also voiced doubts about the expediency of holding the next meeting of the heads of state and government of the seven biggest capitalist countries, scheduled for next year in Tokyo. Because of the excessive "protocol and bureaucratic nature" of these meetings, he stressed, France sees no point in taking part in them if the method of holding them is not changed.

Questions of bilateral trade and economic relations occupied an important place in the Franco-Japanese talks. As it is noted by the French press, Nakasone's meeting with the French Minister of Industrial Reconstruction and Foreign Trade Edith Cresson ended without result.

DANGEROUS FRG NUCLEAR, MILITARY POLICY

LN161641 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lvov writes: West Germany has allocated funds to replace its arsenal of U.S. Pershing la rockets, REUTER news agency reported. Quoting West German Defense Ministry spokesman Ulrich Hundt, it said his country was considering the development of a medium-range missile of its own.

The idea of a West German medium-range missile attests to a dangerous trend whereby Bonn is becoming increasingly involved in NATO military preparations.

Nearly all restrictions on military production in West Germany have been lifted under Washington's pressure over recent years, and West German monopolies now are allowed to manufacture virtually all kinds of arms and military hardware, barring weapons of mass annihilation.

Also under pressure from across the ocean, West Germany has over recent years been converted into a NATO nuclear-missile launching site, and thus peace is again being threatened from German soil for the first time in post-war years.

In another resounding development, Jurgen Todenhoefer, an expert of the CDU/CSU faction in the Bundestag, recently called for a European council to be formed to deal with the question of nuclear defenses, which would command all nuclear arsenals in Western Europe. He insisted that the right of vote in the council be enjoyed also by the West European countries which do not have nuclear weapons, for example West Germany. The aim so is to gain access to newest kinds of weapons by hook or by crook.

As the manifestations of militarism in West German policy have increased, so has the pace of the military training of the country's population. In Lower Saxony, which is one of the largest West German lands, a group of senior pupils has taken a week-long course in military training at the local garrison under a directive from the local school department. Among other things, the students took part in a practice shooting at a firing range. The outrage among the country's democratic public was so great that Georg-Berndt Oschatz, the land government's minister of culture, launched an inquiry into the case.

No matter how the investigation ends, the militarist nature of the policy pursued by the present government in Bonn is already beyond doubt.

FRG POLICIES USURP LEGAL GDR SOVEREIGNTY

PM161350 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Doctor of Juridical Sciences V. Pustogarov article: "Counting on Unlawful Action"]

[Text] The summer of 1985 has brought a new outburst of revanchist activity in the FRG. The June Hannover rally of "Silesian Germans" addressed by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl was undoubtedly its culmination. The loud claims against Polish soil made at the rally show that people on the Rhine are ostentatiously questioning the political and territorial status achieved by the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition in the struggle against the fascist aggressors which has now ensured Europe peace for more than 40 years.

Recently Bonn has markedly stepped up its claims to be the sole representative of "all Germans". These claims amount to a flouting of the GDR's legitimate rights. Questions regarding citizenship have recently become particularly sharp in relations between the two German states. As is well known, the treaty on the basic principles of relations of 21 December 1972 establishes good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the states' legal and sovereign equality. It contains a provision that "neither of the two states may represent the other in international affairs or act on its behalf." The treaty proceeds from the premise that "the sovereign power of each of the two states is limited to its state territory. They respect the independence and autonomy of each of the two states in its domestic and foreign affairs."

One would think that after assuming such clear and unambiguous commitments Bonn would fully respect the GDR's sovereign rights, in particular, its right to its own citizenship and its right to independently pass laws and other normative acts without outside interference.

But things are otherwise in fact. The Bonn authorities do not recognize GDR citizenship, regard GDR citizens as their own, and try to extend West German legislation to GDR territory. The issue of West German passports to GDR inhabitants, their "tutelage" by FRG diplomatic and consular missions abroad, and the distribution to GDR citizens of notice of the draft into the Bundeswehr are just a few examples of interference in the GDR's domestic affairs.

It is not a case of isolated instances of arbitrariness on the FRG's part but of a whole array of actions in the legislative and law enforcement field. In contrast to universally recognized international practice, the FRG's legal system does not acknowledge the concept of "FRG citizenship," replacing it with the concept of "German citizenship." West German legislation employs the term "German" (as opposed to FRG citizen), "German criminal law" (as opposed to FRG criminal law), and so forth. From the territorial standpoint, the operation of laws is divided into categories: "within the country" (as opposed to within the FRG) and "abroad." All these legal devices are designed to prove that the GDR population does not possess its own citizenship but some kind of "German citizenship" and that the GDR "is not a border" for the FRG and therefore West German laws have force for its population and on its territory.

Bonn's legal constructions are quite unacceptable for relations between equal and sovereign states. They in no way accord with the norms of international law. However, the Bonn authorities persistently try to put them into effect. For example, they have opened in the West German city of Salzgitter a so-called "central registration bureau," whose task is carry out investigations regarding GDR citizens. It turns out that Bonn considers itself called upon to investigate criminal acts carried out by GDR citizens, and the elements of the crime are naturally determined by FRG investigation organs. It is essential to emphasize that it is not acts by GDR citizens concerning FRG citizens or those actions carried out on the Federal Republic's territory that are investigated. No, the investigation is into acts committed by GDR citizens in regard to other GDR citizens on GDR territory and in accord with GDR laws. But if the West German authorities consider them criminal, they open a case. During the years of its existence the "central registration bureau" has built up several tens of thousands of cases on GDR citizens.

The GDR government has repeatedly asked that these actions which grossly flout GDR sovereignty in questions of citizenship be stopped (carefully substantiated argumentation was published, in particular, in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 20 June). However, Bonn will have none of this. This is shown by official statements to the effect that "only one German citizenship" continues to exist for the Bonn Government and it has no intention of giving that up.

What a strange stance it is which seeks to impose FRG citizenship on the other German state! To support it official Bonn circles usually cite the following arguments: The 1972 treaty does not regulate questions of citizenship and the FRG Government stated this when concluding it; German citizenship is bound up with the common history of the GDR and the FRG; it is bound up with the rights and responsibilities of the four great powers; and German citizenship is specified by the FRG Constitution.

The thesis of the "open German question" is so often examined in the press that there is no need to dwell on it here. But the link with the 1972 treaty -- is it so legitimate? Indeed the treaty does not consider questions of citizenship. But it does not need to do so, since international legal agreements usually resolve only those questions of citizenship which affect relations among states (for example, the prevention of dual citizenship). As far as regulating one's own citizenship is concerned, that is within the exclusive competence of each sovereign state. Under the 1972 treaty, the FRG recognized the GDR's sovereignty and its independence and autonomy in domestic and foreign affairs.

It thereby bound itself to respect GDR citizenship. A state's sovereignty is indivisible, one cannot split it up at one's own discretion, observing one element and disregarding another. Otherwise one will have arbitrary rule, rather than observance of the principle of international law. The FRG Government's unilateral statement on signing the treaty does nothing to alter the issue.

The above also applies to the reference to the rights and responsibilities of the four great powers. The latter recognized a long time ago both German states' sovereignty, enshrining this recognition in appropriate international legal documents. At the present time the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France are enjoined to respect the citizenship of the GDR and the FRG just like the citizenship of other states in the world.

And, finally, the arguments regarding the need to observe the FRG constitution and its domestic legislation. Many Bonn politicians find these arguments highly convincing and make free use of them. However, those people who are familiar with the fundamentals of international law are aware that no domestic legal acts can in any way alter a state's international obligations. The 1969 Vienna Convention on the law of international treaties directly lays down that a state may not cite domestic legal statutes as justification for nonfulfillment of international obligations (Article 27). If a discrepancy arises between internal and international law, it is internal legislation and not international law which must be changed.

The present Bonn Government is unsparing in its assurances of fidelity to the "Eastern treaties." However its verbal assurances are unsupported by deeds. Under the Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin, and Paris treaties and the Helsinki Act, the FRG bears the obligation to observe the inviolability of the existing borders in Europe, to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of European states, and to refrain from making territorial claims against anyone. Practice within the FRG state does not conform in due measure with these obligations. For example, an official map used within the FRG shows the German Reich existing within the 1937 borders. The map designates the GDR-FRG border as a "special kind of border" and some Soviet and Polish territory as "termporarily under Soviet and Polish rule." The map is used for teaching in schools and in the political training of Bundeswehr servicemen. It imbues the country's population, including the young generation, with the idea of revanchism.

Moreover, there are quite a number of laws and statutes in force in the FRG which infringe the sovereign rights of socialist countries, for example, in citizenship questions. The Bonn government not only gives the broadest political backing to revanchist unions but also finances their activity (according to West German press figures, no less than DM80 million a year are distributed to revanchist organizations out of the federal, land, and local government purse). All these actions violate the FRG's obligations under international law, and the Federal Republic bears full responsibility for them. It ought to be remembered that quite a while has elapsed since the signing of of the Moscow Treaty and the Helsinki Act. The FRG, however, is not only failing to take measures to bring its internal state practice into conformity with its international obligations but is clearly increasing its support for revanchist activity.

POTSDAM PRINCIPLES APPLY TO GERMANY

LD161504 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Bonn July 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

It will be 40 years on July 17 since the day when leaders of the three powers of the anti-Hitler coalition -- the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain, gathered in Potsdam to confirm and specify the fundamental principles of post-war peaceful arrangement and future of Germany agreed upon in Yalta. The statement that war must not start from German land again is the key provision of the Potsdam agreement. The peaceful post-war arrangement was based on the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The participants in the Potsdam conference agreed that Germany should be demilitarized, subjected to denazification, that its economy must be decentralized and placed under democratic control.

Now, 40 years after Potsdam, the Soviet Union is often accused by the West that it, allegedly, promoted "the split of Germany and of Europe." The authors of such accusations apparently count on total ignorance of people, on their being unacquainted with the main facts of recent history. It is precisely leaders of Western powers, specifically, President of the United States Harry Truman who suggested in Potsdam to split Germany into two, three, or even a greater number of independent German states. Quite the contrary, the USSR had been declaring persistently for the creation of a united, peaceful, democratic Germany. It is not its fault that the development took a different course.

The decisions of the Potsdam conference on demilitarization, denazification and democratization of Germany that have been implemented consistently in the east of the country were sabotaged by Western powers in their occupation zones. The same forces that brought Hitler to power and that were determining the policy of the Nazi state have come to power in the west of Germany with the assistance of Western countries. Such monopolists as Flick have been released from prisons. Enterprises that had been confiscated from them after the war have been restored to them. Generals of Wehrmacht have assumed the lead of Bundeswehr. The FRG has been included in NATO and has become an anti-communist place d'armes of the West. The course has been taken to "roll back" socialism and revise the results of the Second World War, the results consolidated by decisions of the participants in the anti-Hitler coalition in Yalta and Potsdam.

Washington's and Bonn's present course means an attempt to revive the policy of Dulles and Adenauer in a new, far more dangerous international atmosphere, when the FRG is being turned into a launch pad of U.S. first strike nuclear missiles.

The progressive public of the FRG sees the only reasonable alternative to this policy in the return to the main principle of Potsdam, the principle of peaceful coexistence, in discarding revanchist trends and abandoning the striving for the revision of the results of the Second World War and the post-war development.

THATCHER ECHOS REAGAN STAND ON TERRORISM

LD161140 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] London July 16 TASS -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher delivered here a speech to members of the American Bar Association. Considerable part of her pronouncements was on the subject of "combatting terrorism," the subject that is now in vogue in the West.

Characteristically for the British Conservative Government, Thatcher's pronouncements were in keeping with the tone set in Washington. Just as President Reagan, she dwelt on the theme of "international terrorism" trying to accuse of it countries that are beyond the confines of so-called "civilised" world, that is capitalist world. This is why the British premier preferred to pass in silence the fact that terrorism in the USA has become state policy and is practiced in different regions.

Thatcher, for instance, did not say a word about such a glaring example of state terrorism as the United States invasion of Grenada.

Meanwhile, that state has dominion status within the Commonwealth, and the British monarch is its head.

The prime minister said that this year "Britain and the United States celebrate together the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the Third Reich." A legitimate question arises why Thatcher ignores the connection of other peoples with that historic date. They include the peoples of the USSR, who made the decisive contribution to the victory. But, going by the pronouncements of the head of the British Government she mentioned the date only as a pretext for attacking socialist countries. She went so far as to blasphemously put on par the Hitler Reich and socialist states of Eastern Europe.

At the same time, Thatcher publicised the political structure of Western countries and particularly, Britain, as the only acceptable form of "democracy and the rule of law". According to her words, "everyone has a basic right to freedom and justice" in those countries. The words of the British premier do not go together with the policy of "iron fist" which London is implementing in northern Ireland. Official terror by the forces of security and repressive judiciary machine, "argumentation" of plastic bullets, thousands of people sentenced by jurors on the basis of testimony given under torture, rightlessness of the Catholic minority of Ulster, such is the true worth of the words about "freedom and justice for everyone". Thatcher's high-flown deliberations about "democracy" do not go together with a difficult position of millions of Britons who are deprived of the right to work, who have no shelter, the position of dark skinned immigrants subjected to racial discrimination. British miners learnt the truth about their "rights" during the recent national strike. Many of them became victims of police terror.

It looks like Margaret Thatcher's rhetoric, her condemnation of terrorism in the same way as this is being done by Washington, had the aim of distracting the attention from Britain's acute social and economic problems.

PONOMAREV ADDRESS MP'S ON UK TRADE, SDI

LD161916 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 16 Jul 85

["Boris Ponomarev's Speech" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 16 TASS -- The final meeting of the delegation of British members of parliament with members of the commissions for foreign affairs of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held today. Addressing the meeting, Boris Ponomarev, head of the Soviet delegation, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said this: "The main outcome is that the general concern with the dangerous developments in the world and the awareness that the improvement of Soviet-British relations might promote the easing of tensions, peaceful international cooperation have been easing of tension, peaceful international cooperation have been confirmed. The one conclusion that can be drawn from the debate is the measures to end the arms race, above all that of nuclear arms, should be taken before it is too late. Peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, mutual understanding and cooperation are vitally needed. For in the very days that the meeting is held the arms race continues without stopping for an hour. The fresh example is the decision of the U.S. Congress to appropriate funds for the production of binary chemical weapons. Washington is adopting these horrible weapons for service despite protests of millions of people."

Boris Ponomarev recalled the main Soviet initiatives in the field of disarmament and called on the British parliamentarians to study them carefully and without prejudice, bearing in mind the security ingerests of both countries and their allies, the security of all.

"Mikhail Gorbachev said on July 6, 1985, in his reply to a message from the Union of Concerned Scientists: 'Strategic stability and trust would, no doubt, be strengthened if the United States agreed together with the USSR in a binding form to reaffirm commitment to the regime of the treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems, a treaty of unlimited duration. The Soviet Union is not developing attack space weapons or a large-scale ABM system. Just as it is not laying the foundation for such a defense, it strictly adheres to its obligations under the treaty as a whole and in its particular aspects, unswervingly observes the spirit and the letter of that document of paramount importance. We invite the American leadership to join us in that undertaking, renounce the plans of space militarization that are now in the making, plans which would invariably lead to the breakup of that document -- the key link of the entire process of nuclear arms limitation.'"

Speaking about the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative", Boris Ponomarev pointed its unacceptability to the Soviet Union. He urged the British MP's and the British Parliament to do everything for outer space to be used only for peaceful pursuits rather than become a threat to all living on earth.

The Soviet leadership has declared on more tha one occasion, he said further, that it stands for cooperation between the USSR and Britain both to solve pressing international problems and to expand bilateral links. Britain could make a tangible contribution of its own to changing the world situation for the better.

"In its relations with Britain the Soviet Union proceeds from the universally-known principles of peaceful coexistence. Our countries belong to different social systems, but this should not be the basis for hostile pronouncements, confrontation, calls for interference in domestic affairs, which are intolerable in relations between sovereign states. Let our countries (just like the social systems to which they belong) show in practice whose system is better in peaceful competition."

The Soviet Union favors political dialogue with Great Britain, the development of contacts in the economy, science, technology and culture.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Margaret Thatcher came out in favor of such a course of development during their conversation last March. The task now is to fill the readiness to do so with the concrete content, to move forward, to advance, to develop all-round cooperation. If such a line of the Soviet Union meets with the positive attitude on the part of Great Britain it is possible to expect positive development of Soviet-British relations, including in the trade and economic field.

The deteriorating international situation and the use of the practice of discriminatory measures had an adverse impact on Soviet-British trade. Great Britain, which once ranked ranked one of the first in trade with the USSR, was the seventh among the Soviet Union's trade partners from among the industrialized capitalist nations in 1983 and in 1982 it even ranked ninth. In our opinion, there are realistic prospects for further growth of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation.

In conclusion the Soviet side expressed the wish that the guests from Great Britain inform their colleagues of the Soviet Union's views on urgent issues of the present day, the will of the Soviet people for peace and its desire to develop Soviet-British relations on a mutually beneficial basis.

"Only such an approach would be responsible and far-sighted. The Soviet Union's line with respect to Great Britain is clear-cut and constructive, and in order to realize all this our country expects the British side to make corresponding steps," Boris Ponomarev said in conclusion.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONTACTS WITH ITALY, AUSTRIA

PM161510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Soviet-Italian consultations have been held at the USSR Foreign Ministry. The sides exchanged opinions on a broad range of international questions of a political, economic, and sociolegal character.

Taking part in the consultations were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; Yu. M. Rybakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Treaty and Legal Department; V.A. Zvezdin, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry International Economic Organizations Department; M. Maiolini, chief of the Italian Foreign Ministry UN and Specialized Organizations Bureau; and M.A. Cao Pinna, secretary of the Italian Interministerial Committee on Human Rights.

M. Maiolini, M.A. Cao Pinna, and G. Migliuolo, Italian ambassador to the USSR, were received by N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

Soviet-Austrian consultations have been held at the USSR Foreign Ministry during which there was a detailed exchange of opinions on topical international problems included on the agenda of the routine 40th session of the UN General Assembly. The sides also discussed in detail the situation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Taking part in the consultations were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and H. Gleissner and A. Rohan, chiefs of department at the Austrian Foreign Ministry.

M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, received H. Gleissner and A. Rohan and had a conversation with them. H. Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

WESTERN POWERS CONTINUE TO DIVIDE CYPRUS

LD161038 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- The International week of solidarity with Cyprus that has just been started is new evidence of the tireless efforts of the peaceloving public of the planet aimed at a peaceful political settlement of the Cyprus problem, a commentator of "SELSKAYA ZHIZN" writes. This settlement would promote the solution of a number of problems which still divide the Greek and Turkish communities and the normalization of relations between them and would make a substantial contribution to the improvement of the situation in this unstable region.

The U.S. and its NATO allies further diametrically opposed aims with regard to the Republic of Cyprus. They intend to perpetuate the split of the country and to turn it into its unsinkable aircraft carrier and a major nuclear-missile base in the east Mediterranean. The West has been hatching these plans which are hostile to the people of Cyprus for nearly a quarter of a century, in other words, since the proclamation of the Republic of Cyprus, the commentator underlines.

There is no doubt that all kinds of separatist actions, for instance, the proclamation of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in November 1983 and the recently held referendum on the "constitution" and "parliamentary elections" in this unlawful republic, are in line with the U.S.-NATO intrigues around Cyprus. In exchange for the tacit support for separatists, the Pentagon was given a possibility to create a big Air Force base in the north of the island.

In the present-day alarming situation the progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (Akel) and all the democratic forces of the island are working ever more resolutely for the preservation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their homeland. They have the sympathy and support of the world public, the commentator underlines.

GREEKS MARCH IN PROTEST OF U.S. BASES

LD161356 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Athens July 16 TASS -- A press-conference, which was held here on the initiative of the pan-Hellenic Committee of Struggle for Dismantling Foreign Military Bases was devoted to questions of stepping up actions of protest in Greece against the American military presence. The struggle against U.S. military presence, stressed participants in the press-conference, are part of the struggle for national independence and peace. It is directly linked with the Balkan Peninsula's becoming a nuclear-free zone.

Stressed at the press-conference was the need of building up struggle of the peace forces of Greece for withdrawal of the U.S. bases from Greek soil.

A march of protest was held here on the initiative of the Youth Peace committee. Its participants marched to the American base in Neo-Makri and chanted the slogans "No to Reagan's star wars plans", "Down with American bases", "Yes to nuclear-free balkans". A mammoth meeting was held outside the base. At the meeting the call was made for the younger generation of Greece to join the movement in defence of peaceful future of the planet.

KUZNETSOV VISITS PENZA, PRESENTS AWARD TO CITY

PM161312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Penza Oblast"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited Penza Oblast 8-10 July for the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Penza city.

V.V. Kuznetsov laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin memorial and at the monument in honor of servicemen who fell in the Great Patriotic War.

At the party obkom V.V. Kuznetsov met with members of the CPSU obkom bureau and with the oblast's party, soviet, and economic aktiv. It was stressed at the meeting that under present-day conditions it is of paramount political, economic, and social significance to retool the national economy, comprehensively save resources, and improve output quality. It is necessary to fundamentally restructure production, transfer to the path of intensification, increase the rate of development in machine building, and radically improve the system of planning and the organization of capital construction on the basis of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) Plenums and the CPSU Central Committee conference on accelerating scientific and technical progress. An important role is played in agriculture by the introduction of intensive and industrial techniques of crop cultivation and by the development of the output storage, transport, and processing base. The fulfillment of the planned measures depends greatly on active and purposeful work by soviets at all levels and their executive organs to further increase organization and responsibility in all areas and consolidate discipline and order. It was pointed out that organs of power should also pay special attention to satisfying the population's various needs and requests, resolving social problems, and educating working people.

V.V. Kuznestov visited the "Zavod Imeni M.V. Frunze" production association, where he familiarized himself with production organization, looked at prospects for the enterprise's technical and social development, the introduction of the team form of labor organization, and the improvement of cultural and consumer conditions for workers and employees. He visited the "Ardymskoye" association of sovkhozes specializing in the rearing of highly productive cattle where he inquired about the development of selection and breeding work. V.V. Kuznetsov visited the "Pankratovskiy" sovkhoz's experimental residential settlement where he familiarized himself with progress in the village's social development, its comprehensive planning layout, and the creation of a stable labor colletvice on farms. At the Surskoye reservoir he looked at prospects for developing the high-capacity irrigation system being created on its basis and at questions of land reclamation in the oblast.

V.V. Kuznetsov viewed the oblast's exhibition of national economic achievements, new residential districts in Penza, and trade enterprises, talked with deputies from the Lermontovskiy rural soviet, and visited "Tarkhany," the Lermontov state museum.

V.V. Kuznetsov was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by F.M. Kulikov, first secretary of the Penza Party Obkom, and V.K. Doroshenko, oblispolkom chairman.

Penza Award Speech

PM121440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Shock Work and Military Feat"]

[Text] Penza, 9 Jul -- The streets of this ancient Russian city, founded more than 3 centuries ago, are in festive array. Penza City has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for the successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building and to mark their contribution to ensuring victory in the Great Patriotic War.

A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the city soviet, together with representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, collectives of working people, and servicemen from the Penza garrison was held here today for the presentation of the motherland's high award. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

Warmly greeted by those present, V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the session. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government he ardently congratulated the working people of the city and oblast on the motherland's high award.

This award, the speaker said, is a mark of the nationwide recognition of the great services of the working class and working people in all sectors of economic and cultural building. It is a recognition of the labor and combat feats of the working people of Penza and the oblast that were manifested to the glory of the socialist fatherland during the Great Patriotic War years.

There are many memorable pages in Penza's history. Once a guard post at the southeast of the Russian state, your land recalls the lengendary Razin and Pugachev, it raised Belinskiy, and here the great Lermontov rests in eternal peace. Ilya Nikolayevich Ulyanov, the father of Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- the leader of our revolution -- worked and educated people here.

Of the many bright pages in the city's history, the most glorious have been written during the years of Soviet power. Under the leadership of the party of communists and thanks to the selfless labor of the working class and the tireless concern of the state, Penza has turned from a small town of dark alleys and primitive workshops and stalls into one of the country's major industrial and cultural centers. Compressors, diesel motors, complex chemical apparatus and equipment for textile enterprises, heavy industrial fittings, clocks, bicycles, and computer equipment represent by no means a complete list of the products producted by Penza workers today.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) Plenums, which literally roused the people, the speaker said, are having a profound transforming influence on all spheres of Soviet society and on overcoming the negative trends in the economy and social life that accumulated in the late seventies and early eighties. Today the question of accelerating progress in all the strategically important avenues of our development is being posed in all its acuteness.

Among the prime tasks are accelerating scientific and technical progress and radically improving the quality of machines, equipment, and instruments.

As was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee conference, which was an important link in the work to fulfill the decisions of the April plenum and prepare for the 27th congress, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is an insistent demand of life and a fundamental question of party economic policy. The report of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, provided a profound, comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs in this sphere. It revealed shortcomings and difficulties, and defined the main avenues for improving the management of the national economy, restructuring the economic mechanism, and reorientating each enterprise and sector and the entire economy onto the intensive path of development.

The CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the third session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet particularly pointed to the need under present-day conditions to pool the efforts of all party, state, and social organizations with a view to successfully implementing the course outlined by the party. It was again stressed that the party will continue to pursue the line of stepping up the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, increasing the role of the soviets, and stepping up their responsibility for the state of affairs in each oblast, city, and village.

The Soviet people are confidently striding toward the next party congress. The labor pulse of Penza City is beating smoothly in rhythm with the entire country. In the first 4 years of the present 5-year plan, total industrial output here has increased by 24 percent and more than R90 million worth was sold over and above the plan. And it is very important that all of the industrial output growth has been obtained as a result of increased labor productivity.

The creative activity of Penza working people is directed by the oblast party organization -- a tried and tested combat detachment of the Leninist party. In key sectors of economic building Communists set an example of conscientious labor and rouse people to new achievements. Now, in the precongress period, the role of party members is particulary growing. It is important that each Communist and each party organization analyze over and over again the key questions of the life and work of people and labor collectives and the development of the economy, culture, and organizational work among the masses.

Soviets are called upon to play a more active role in resolving all the tasks outlined by the party, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed. Now more than ever we need coherence and organization, discipline and order, and the maximum effort in order not only to get in step with the annual targets, but to successfully fulfill the 1985 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. The main slogan of the day and the theme of all the precongress work must be creative labor, unity of words and deeds, initiative, and responsibility. All the activity of party, soviet, economic organs, and labor collectives must be aimed at this. The problem of substantially accelerating growth rates is perfectly capable of being fulfilled. To this end it is necessary to bring into play all organizational, economic, and social reserves in order to ensure that the worker and kolkhoz member, the engineer and the agronomist, the doctor and the teacher, and everyone who participates in social labor does as much as he can at his work place and is imbued with personal responsibility for the fate of all production and the country. The party demands that an uncompromising struggle be launched to step up the policy of thrift and ensure the safekeeping of socialist property and thrift in all sectors and subunits. Deputies, production deputy groups and pots, and people's control workers must join in this work.

Under the conditions of production intensification it is particularly important not to damage nature, to care for it, and to ensure the optimum utilization of natural resources. A resolution clearly defining a program of specific measures has been adopted.

The strengthening of discipline and order is directly linked with vigorous work to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism. The speaker particularly stressed that the struggle against this dangerous vice will be conducted strictly persistently, not merely as a short-term campaign.

The USSR Supreme Soviet July session examined a report on the activity of the USSR procurator's office within the framework of the tasks of further strengthening discipline and order and ensuring absolute observance of the principle of social justice. The adopted resolution points to the need to bring the activity of the USSR procurator's office in monitoring the fulfillment of Soviet legal demands with regard to strengthening law and order and safeguarding citizens' rights and legitimate interests into line with party directives and the modern requirements of social practice.

The speeches at the Supreme Soviet session and at the Presidium session held after it again stressed that soviets at all levels are called upon to organically combine the functions of adopting state decisions and organizing and monitoring their execution and to implement their existing rights much more fully and consistently. It was pointed out that our organs of power must devote particular attention to satisfying the various needs and requirements of the population, resolving social problems, and educating working people.

V.V. Kuznetsov then dwelt on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. There is a complex situation in the world today: international tension is not diminishing and the arms race has become particularly dangerous. The buildup of the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal in West Europe and the insane "star wars" plans; the blatant interference in the affairs of the Central America region and the threat of armed incursion into Nicaragua; the constant whipping up of a threatening atmosphere in the Near East; and the support for the South African racists; all these are visible manifestations of Washington's imperialist policy and its stubborn reluctance to take account of the peoples' will.

True to Lenin's immortal behests, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to ensure that political reason, will, and fruitful cooperation prevail in international affairs.

Educated by the Leninist party and confidently striding toward new achievements under its tried and tested leadership, Soviet people, the speaker said, see their duty to present and future generations as being to reliably strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might through their selfless labor.

V.V. Kuznetsov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Penza the Order of the Labor Red Banner and, to tumultuous applause, attached the award to the city's banner.

The speakers at the session were: V.I. Yerzunov, first secretary of Penza CPSU Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor V.V. Lapin, lathe and drill operator at the "Zavod Imeni M.V. Frunze" production association; A.R. Volchenkova, department chief at the N.N. Burdenko Oblast hospital; V.V. Roshchupkin, director of the Penza machine building plant; A.M. Petrova, first secretary of Penzenskiy CPSU Raykom; N.V. Sedov, veteran of the Great Patriotic War; V.N. Skachkova, painters' team leader at the "Zhilstroy" trust; V.A. Turygin, engine driver at the locomotive depot; and F.M. Kulikov, first secretary of Penza CPSU Obkom. The speakers expressed their profound gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the high award. They stressed that the working people of the city and oblast, like all Soviet people, ardently support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, will make every effort to successfully fulfill the targets for this year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted with great enthusiasm.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES NORILSK ENTERPRISE WORKERS

PM161442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Labor Valor"]

[Text] Norilsk (Krasnoyarsk Kray), 12 Jul — The output of the A.P. Zavenyagin Mining and Metallurgical Combine in Norilsk is of great importance for accelerating scientific and technical progress in the country's national economy. This powerful complex for the production of nonferrous metals has been created in the harsh Arctic.

The enterprise has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for its great services in developing nonferrous metallurgy and the comprehensive opening up of the riches of the Far North and its successes in fulfilling the plan targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Today a ceremonial meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the enterprise and the presentation of the award was held in Norilsk. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

Warmly welcomed by those present, V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers he cordially congratulated the combine's working people on the motherland's high award and wished the enterprise collective new successes in labor, good health, and happiness.

The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are preparing for the next, 27th, CPSU Congress in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion, the speaker said. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the June conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, which defined the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and clearly showed the innovative approach of our party and its central committee to the resolution of urgent problems and their persistence in pursuing a Leninist political course, were important stages in this work.

At the plenum and the conference M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spelled out the cardinal tasks of retooling the national economy, accelerating the creation and introduction of progressive equipment, improving output quality, and to that end improving the management system. The precise, in-depth, and well-founded action program for party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations has received nationwide support and approval.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government devote immense attention to the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, which plays an important role in developing the country's economy and accelerating scientific and technical progress. Renowned for your remarkable traditions and immensely rich experience, your collective has always been in vanguard of the struggle to successfully resolve the tasks set by the party, V.I. Dolgikh stressed. This is convincingly attested by the 50-year path of the combine's formation and development.

The opening up of the Norilsk region's mineral and raw material riches is indissolubly linked with the implementation of the Leninist plan for the country's industrialization, which required the creation of a major base for the production of nickel and other nonferrous metals.

Norilsk, the outpost for the opening up of the immensely rich mineral and raw material resources of the Far North regions, has demonstrated in practice the possibility and economic expediency of building a major production complex and has found ways and technical means of solving complex problems, above all, those of building under permafrost conditions.

The buildup of production at the combine is accompanied by the persistent resolution of social questions. In the 11th 5-Year Plan alone, 50 percent more capital investment was channeled into housing and civic construction than in the previous 5-year period. Great attention is being devoted to improving working conditions. Around R140 million was spent on these purposes in 1981-84. The number of workers engaged in manual labor has been cut by one-fifth.

The Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine is deservedly considered one of the country's front-ranking enterprises and a powerful base for nonferrous metallurgy. The buildup of production capacities and the work to improve their utilization have made it possible to considerably increase nickel production over the past 10 years by 50 percent; copper production by 45 percent; and cobalt production by 65 percent. Capital expenditure on expanding and modernizing the combine is rapidly recouped.

The successes that have been achieved are first and foremost the result of the creative work of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees, and the great organizational and political work of Norilsk's party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The combine is rich in everything -- unique mineral deposits, enormous production capacities, modern equipment, a remarkable city, and glorious labor traditions -- but its greatest wealth and its most valuable possession is its cadres of miners, enrichment workers, metallurgists, construction workers, power workers, and workers in other fields, V.I. Dolgikh stressed.

An important place in the implementation of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum to accelerate the country's economic development is allotted to nonferrous metallurgy, which is spearheading the resolution of questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The sector must supply the sharply growing needs of machine building, instrument making, and ferrous metallurgy with the necessary quantity of nonferrous and alloyed rare metals, alloys, new construction materials, and hard alloy and other output.

The experience of the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine shows that the creative utilization of the achievements of science and technology are the main lever ensuring the dynamic and efficient development of production. Rapid methods of sinking mine shafts and excavating horizontal shafts, and progressive systems of ore mining and processing have been introduced here.

However, we must not rest on our laurels. The enterprise's collective must introduce more rapidly economic systems for processing and enriching ores, advanced metallurgy technology, automated systems for controlling technological processes, and means for mechanizing labor-intensive processes.

The stepping up of attention to the questions of raising labor productivity in the Arctic are particularly topical.

After all, the provision of social and consumer amenities for people and the remuneration of their work require considerably more funds than in other parts of the country. And that is why it is necessary to use the minimum labor resources.

At the present stage of development, when the extraction of fuel and raw materials is getting progressively more expensive, the policy of resource-saving is of paramount importance. For the Norilsk combine this means first and foremost ensuring the rational and comprehensive utilization of raw materials, increasing the level of the extraction of metals, introducing low-waste techniques, reducing the norms for the expenditure of materials, and stepping up the policy of thrift.

One of the most important tasks is to restructure investment policy and transfer emphasis from new construction to the retooling of enterprises, considerably step up the effectiveness of capital investment, and ensure high returns on it, the speaker said.

This is particularly important for Krasnoyarsk Kray and the Norilsk region. The state is channeling enormous financial and material resources into their development. It is necessary to arrange things so as to obtain the maximum return.

Together with planning organs, ministries, and departments, the Krasnoyarsk party organization and the leaders of enterprises and construction projects must develop and implement a system of measures to eradicate existing shortcomings, accelerate the commissioning of projects under construction, rapidly assimilate their capacities, and comprehensively resolve the problems of further developing the kray's productive forces.

The intensive and progressive development of the national economy and the improvement of labor productivity and quality are an indispensable condition for further increasing the people's prosperity. All our efforts to accelerate economic development are ultimately aimed at having the opportunity to allocate more funds for social needs and improving all aspects of Soviet people's lives.

Dwelling on questions of the international situation, V.I. Dolgikh said that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything to strengthen peace and deal a firm rebuff to the forces of militarism and aggression. We are obliged to do this by the sacred memory of the innumerable victims and the heroic feat of the Soviet people and their armed forces, which made the main contribution to the rout of fascism. The 40th anniversary of the great victory, which has been celebrated by all progressive mankind, reminded us with particular force that it is necessary to constantly combat war before it starts.

V.I. Dolgikh then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and to tumultuous applause from those present attached the order to the combine's banner.

He presented the Order of Lenin and "Serp i Molot" gold medals to combine workers awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor. Orders of Lenin, the October Revolution, and Labor Glory 1st Class were also presented.

The meeting was addressed by Hero of Socialist Labor V.I. Kolesnikov, director of the A.P. Zavenyagin Mining and Metallurgical Combine; I.M. Perfilov, an honored guest of Norilsk and one of the combine's original builders; P.F. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy; and N.S. Kulesh, leader of a team of drift miners at the "Norilskstroy" production association's Norilsk mining and construction trust, Lenin Prize winner, and holder of all classes of the Order of Labor Glory.

Hero of Socialist Labot A.D. Grigoryev, converter operator at the Nadezhdinskiy metallurgical plant; V.V. Myachinov, converter operator at the copper plant; and P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom also addressed the meeting. They expressed cordial gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the high assessment of the work of metallurgists and gave an assurance that they will apply all their efforts, knowledge, and skills to successfully fulfilling the plans for 1985 and for the 5-year plan as a whole and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

During his 11-12 July stay in Norilsk V.I. Dolgikh visited the "Oktyabrskiy" ore mine, the Nadezhdinskiy metallurgical plant, the copper plant, and other enterprises of the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine. At a conference with enterprise and city leaders great attention was devoted to ways and reserves for accelerating scientific and technical progress and the prospects for developing the combine's ore base. The need to transfer to intensive methods of development, utilize effective forms of management, organize and provide incentives for labor, and more fully resolve social problems was stressed. Questions of ensuring every possible saving of fuel and raw and other materials and introducing resource-saving techniques into production were discussed.

V.I. Dolgikh was accompanied by P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom; and P.F. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

NEW HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER APPOINTED

LD161144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Gennadiy Alekseyevich Yagodin as minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has released Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin from his duties as USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education in connection with his retirement on a pension.

PROFILE OF NEW FERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER

PM110957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 85 Morning Editoin p 1

[Brief report on USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's appointment of S.V. Kolpakov as USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy]

[Excerpts] Comrade S.V. Kolpakov was born in 1933. He is Russian and has been a CPSU member since 1956. He graduated from the Moscow Steel and Alloys Institute and is a candidate of technical sciences. He began his labor activity as a foundry worker at Asha Metallurgical Plant. He has been director of Novolipetskiy Metallurgical Combine, a USSR deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, and chief of the All-Union Industrial Association of Metallurgical Enterprises. Since 1982 he has worked as USSR first deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy. He is a winner of USSR state prizes.

REGIONAL PAPER PROFILES NEW GEORGIAN LEADER

PM161351 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Dzhumbar Ilich Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrade D. I. Patiashvili was born in 1939 in the family of an employee. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1962. He graduated from the Georgian Agriculture Institute and is an agronomist by speciality and a candidate of agricultural sciences.

Comrade D. I. Patiashvili began his labor activity in Komsomol organs and was deputy secretary and secretary of the Georgian Agriculture Institute Komsomol; he did postgraduate work and worked as a junior scientific staffer at the same institute. In 1965 D. I. Patiashvili returned to Komsomol work, as an instructor and a sector chief of the republic's Komsomol Central Committee, and as responsible organizer of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee rural youth section. In 1969-70 he was second secretary, and in 1970-73 first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee. In 1973-74 Comrade D. I. Patiashvili worked as first secretary of Goriyskiy party raykom, and since 1974 he has been a secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

At the 24th, 25th, and 26th Georgian Communist Party Congresses Comrade D. I. Patiashvili was elected member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. In 1971-73 he was a candidate member, and since 1974 has been a member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; he has been a deputy of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet of the Seventh and subsequent Convocations. Comrade D. I. Patiashvili was elected member of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

Comrade D. I. Patiashvili has been awarded the Orders of Lenin and the October Revolution, two Orders of the Labor Red Banner, and medals.

NEW IVANOVO OBKOM SECRETARY APPOINTED

PM161037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent Z. Bystrova report: "Ivanovov party obkom plenum"]

[Text] Ivanovo, 15 Jul -- An Ivanovo party obkom plenum has been held today to examine an organizational question.

The plenum released V. G. Klyuyev from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU Obkom in connection with his appointment as USSR light industry minister.

M. A. Knyazyuk, formerly a CPSU Central Committee inspector, was elected first secretary of Ivanovo party obkom.

G. P. Razumovskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party organizational work section, took part in the plenum's work.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS SENTENCED FOR CORRUPTION

LD161344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Yesterday's workers of Leningrad Tovarnyy Moskovskiy station have met in the dock. A group of bribe-takers led by their former boss Konovalov have received the punishment they deserve.

There was a shortage of railcars on the railways. These were used by Konovalov who distributed them amongst enterprises and organizations. For example, when he needed materials for building his own dacha, cars were received by Kartontol works, whose supplies department delivered roofing material, frames and doors free of charge to the benefactor. Rumors that Konovalov was a man with whom one could deal quickly spread.

Having heard about his musical tastes, Kaplan, the head of the finance and marketing department of a musical instrument manufacturing association, presented the station master with a custom-made guitar. The enterprise then received the necessary number of trucks. Empty trucks also appeared regularly at the Samtrest works, which regularly supplied the go-getter with wine and brandy products.

The experience soon became the property of other workers, too: Kovrov, deputy station master, and Ignatyev; head of the container site. Tariffs went up before your very eyes. An empty railcar would be deliberately held back in order for it to be given to the person who offered the greatest price. Soon, however, the grabber was caught red-handed. And here is the reckoning: the judicial collegium for criminal cases of Leningrad city court sentenced Konovalov to 9 years imprisonment and confiscation of property. Kovrov and Ignatyev have also been sentenced to lengthy terms.

ECONOMIC RESULTS OF FIRST 6 MONTHS REPORTED

LD151552 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Now a commentary by our news analyst Vladimir Afonin on the just-issued statistics concerning Soviet economic performance in January through June: The half year under review was by no means easy for the Soviet economy. The unusually severe winter slowed down the development of several industrial and agricultural sectors, as well as building work. The spring and early summer weeks were spent eliminating the backlog of the winter period. Although the average growth rate of industrial production in this 6 months was 3.1 percent, the second quarter produced an increase of 4.2 percent. In agricultural production, the unfavorable period was not only in winter, but also in the first weeks of June. Heavy rains in several regions in the south of the country even interrupted fieldwork on several occasions. But the accumulated economic potential in the agrarian sector and its dynamic quality enabled the farmers to cope with the difficulties rather quickly.

These days the pace of harvesting is picking up, as the operation spreads northward. Livestock breeders have sold government procurement agencies 3.7 percent more cattle and poultry than in the same period last year.

This is a crucial time for the Soviet economy. By a decision of the Communist Party it is making an abrupt turn towards more intensive development and faster scientific and technological progress. The results of the first 6 months indicate that a number of senior economic executives have failed to readjust quickly enough, unable to grasp the nature of the new tasks facing them. Some of the economic sectors have proved unequal to the growth rates planned. The Communist Party leaders, at a recent meeting of the Central Committee Politburo, charged the economic sectors to analyze their performance in the past 6 months and take the necessary measures to ensure faster growth in the second half of the year. This particularly concerns those facilities and sectors that were lagging behind for this or that reason. The Soviet people approve the government plan for intensifying national economic progress. This is confirmed in particular by meetings and talks the Communist Party General Secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev has lately had with workers in a number of major industrial centres. After all, the ultimate objective of this policy is to raise the material and cultural standards of the people. And, as the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party observed at its meeting, the first 6 months of the year ensured further economic growth and further improvement in living standards.

USSR JUNE 25 WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REPORT

PM011215 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather is predominantly cool and rainy in most farming regions of the USSR's European part. This is creating favorable conditions for plant growth and development. In the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the south of Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts, the barley grain has reached the milky ripeness stage. By the end of the 10-day period, the border of the area in which early spring grain crops had formed ears approximately followed a line linking Grodno, Orel, Penza, and Kuybyshev. In most northern regions these crops underwent stem growth, while in the north of the Northwest Region and in the greater part of the Northern, the Volga-Vyatka, and the Urals Regions, tillering and the formation of the third leaf continued in the early spring grain crops. The onset of the main development stages of the early spring grain crops are 5-7 days ahead of the perennial average over the greater part of the territory.

Growth of the root crop and leaf formation have continued everywhere in the sugar beet. In the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the southwest of Rostov Oblast the potato is flowering, while flower formation has started in the remaining parts of the Ukraine the Central Cernozem Region, and in the Lower Volga Region. In the greater part of the Ukraine and in the southern half of the Central Chernozem Region buckwheat has blossomed, and flowers have formed in the northern and northwestern oblasts of the Ukraine, in the north of the Central Chernozem Region, in the Central Volga Region, and in the south of the Volga-Vyatka Region.

In the southern half of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region, the mulberry and the sour cherry have ripened and the harvest is being gathered. Flowering is ending the vineyards of the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the North Caucasus. Tomatoes being grown in the open have reached the flowering stage south of a line linking Brest, Vitebsk, Voronezh, and Saratov. The fruits are ripening on the first flower clusters and in some places in the North Caucasus they have entered the green ripeness stage. In most northern regions the plants are undergoing side-shoot growth and flower formation. In the southern half of the USSR's European part the tomatoes' development is approximately 1-2 weeks ahead of the perennial average owing to the early planting of seedlings and the preceding warm period.

In most farming regions of Siberia cool weather persisted. The average air temperature during the 10 days were 1-2 degrees below the perennial average over the greater part of the territory. Shoots appeared on buckwheat there, the third leaf and the tillering stages were recorded in spring grain crops, and stem extension was recorded in early sown crops.

In the republics of Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan the hot (average round-the-clock air temperatures 24-28 degrees) and dry weather was favorable for the growth and development of the cotton crop. The formation of buds continues on this crop over the greater part of the territory, and in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and in Chimkent and Osh Oblasts the development of the third-fifth real leaf was recorded on the late crops. And on the early-sown fields of Ashkhabad, Mary, Chardzhou, Kashka-Darya, Surkhan-Darya, Kurgan-Tyube, Kulyab, and Namangan Oblasts, the cotton has started to flower 1 - 1 and 1/2 weeks earlier than the perennial average.

The warm weather has assisted the accelerated development of heat-loving vegetables. In most regions tomatoes have entered the green, and in paces the flesh-colored ripeness stage. Cucumbers have reached the young fruit stage. The harvesting of sweet cherries, sour cherries, apricots, late varieties of apples, and winter crops is continuing.

RAIN IMPEDES HARVEST IN MANY AREAS, PACE INCREASES

PM161139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Once Again a Test for the Farmer"]

[Excerpts] This year can only be described as unusual in farming matters. The preceding years were also "good," but then there was a clear tendency toward drought. This year there was an early spring drought in the southern Ukraine, the Volga region, and the Central Chernozem Zone, an ice crust in winter on the winter crops in a number of regions of the country, and flood... What else?

Our previous weekly review was called "Harvesting in the Major Grain Areas." But we can hardly call this article the same. Harvesting in the south of the country has come to a halt. The rain is very heavy in places.

In the last few days harvesting has been resumed in a number of regions of the North Caucasus. A recent TASS report from these places says: "The Don machine operators, who have piled the wheat in windrows on the first 500,000 hectares, are increasing the pace of the harvesting. All the harvesting and transport complexes have been organized to work round the clock. Taking into account weather conditions, it has been decided to harvest the grain mainly by the swath harvesting method." The people, the equipment, and the transport in the south are, on the whole, ready. They just need the weather!

Now, according to current information, 11 union republics have started harvesting -- all of them excluding Belorussia and the Baltic republics. Farms in 11 RSFSR oblasts, 7 Ukrainian oblasts, and 4 Kazakhstan oblasts are gathering the grain. There have been relatively favorable conditions for cutting grain crops in southern Kazakhstan, the Volga region, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia. The harvest conveyor has resumed work in Crimean, Kherson, and Odessa oblasts. In the main, barley, pulse crops, and in some places winter wheat are being gathered.

Reports from Krasnodar and Rostov-na-Donu say that when the grain was threshed on the first thousands of hectares it became clear that the yield of the wheat cultivated by intensive methods was much higher than that grown on the fields where traditional methods were used. This is yet another argument in favor of accelerating scientific and technical progress in farming. Some economic leaders have voiced doubts. They say that they have to put up with and expend more than they get back. Indeed, calculations must be made. But there are calculations and "calculations." The long-term prospect, and end result, must be seen, and intermediate difficulties must be overcome, not complained about. Intensive methods of cultivating wheat on large areas is a new thing. Of course, there are difficulties and we will discuss them and the end results of the introduction with our readers again.

But it must be said that so far, according to data of the USSR Agriculture Ministry, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been cut during the week on 2.5 million hectares and threshed on 2.1 million hectares. Mainly by the efforts of RSFSR farms. In the North Caucasus and its autonomous republics, the regular sale of grain to the state has continued. It must be noted that kolkhozes and sovkhozes and procurement workers here are paying heightened attention to grain quality.

The vegetable season is also somewhat late because of the weather. Early potatoes are still being gathered only in Georgia, Armenia, Uzbekistan, North Osetia, and Karbardino-Balkaria. Vegetables are being harvested from plantations as soon as they are ripe enough. The rate of their delivery to the all-union reserve is above last year's rate.

INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE EXAMINED

LD140141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Text] An important stage in cereals harvesting has now come. The first combines are going onto the fields where cereals, largely wheat, have been cultivated by intensive technology. This is the first time such a widescale experiment has been carried out, and naturally it is interesting now to find out its results. The decision on introducing intensive technologies was approved last year at a session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, which examined a proposal from VASKNL [Lenin Agricultural Academy] on the question. The state allocated considerable resources for specific purposes; fertilizer, equipment and pesticides precisely for the introduction of this technology, and by this technology both winter and summer crops are being cultivated on an overall area of some 17,000,000 hectares.

The first crops are now being harvested in the south. In the Kuban, on areas where intensive technology has been used, farms are threshing up to 50 quintals of grain per ha. This is higher than on other fields. In Rostov Oblast the harvest is nearly double the usual. Intensive technology has not only boosted the harvest. Thanks to good tending crops have ripened somewhat earlier, and in this year's conditions that has been very important. And yet not everywhere have things been favorable. There are instances of fertilizer allocated for specific purposes being used for other aims. In some parts attempts are being made to save it for additional treatment of fields, and that may nullify all the preceding work and cancel out all the large expenditure already made. There are other problems, too. One of these I encountered in Oral Oblast. Chairman of the Sverdlov Collective Farm, Vyacheslav Viktorovich Trubnikov told me about it:

[Begin Trubnikov recording] The problem is that we have to rejigger all the farm tools, because the equipment comes with different wheel track gauges. So our farm machines are not yet adapted for this intensive technology. Our organizers and engineering may fit one. It is desirable for us to be able to order what we need and in sufficient quantity immediately. [end recording]

[Ruvinskiy] Here I should explain that on the fields of intensive technology there remains a permanent track along which the machines run throughout the season. This makes it possible to cultivate, top-dress and protect the crops almost right up to the ripening without damaging them. But industry continues to supply equipment with track of different width, and this problem must of course be solved quickly.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ANALYZES NATO BATTLE STRATEGY

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[Article "based on foreign press material" by Doctor of Military Sciences Colonel (Retired) A. Drozhzhin under the rubric "According to Washington's Miliarist Directives": Concept of Aggression" -- first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] The militarist boom reigning in the United States is also increasingly sweeping through the North Atlantic bloc which it heads. The arms race is also galloping away everywhere witin the NATO camp, and other measures are being implemented which are fraught with dangerous consequences for the cause of peace.

In response to its readers' wishes, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA is starting the publication of a series of articles on the aggressive orientation of the buildup of NATO's military might.

No matter which sphere of NATO's militarist activity you take, Washington's guiding hand is apparent everywhere. It is particularly noticeable in the strategy and strategic concepts imposed on the bloc by its transatlantic bosses. The strategy currently in force within NATO is that of "flexible response," which originated on the other side of the Atlantic and was adopted by the Pentagon itself for a time.

U.S. strategists are participating in the elaboration of new concepts for the operational-strategic use of NATO's allied armed forces in military operations in Europe. In particular, there is much talk in the West about the new concept of "follow-on force attack" [glubokiy eshelonirovannyy udar] (which is also known as the "second echelon strike" [borba so vtorymi eshelonami] concept or the "Rogers Plan"). It has been officially adopted by the bloc's allied armed forces and develops the tenets of the U.S. "air-land operation" concept as applied to operations in Europe. Operations would be conducted under conditions of the large-scale use of the latest high-accuracy, long-range conventional weapons systems which, in terms of their destructive capacity, are close to mass destruction weapons.

The NATO concept envisions the following: at the start of the war, simultaneously with strikes against the enemy's first operational echelon forces, massive strikes are delivered against his second echelon and reserve forces at a depth of 500 km or more by means of all forces and facilities at the bloc command's disposal, primarily the tactical air force and medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles. This is essentially a first massive strike throughout the entire depth of the theater of military operations, following which it is planned to launch an offensive by ground forces. This is precisely why numerous foreign observers assessed the "Rogers Plan" as a new version of the adventurist "blitzkrieg" in which NATO forces, contrary to all common sense, are told to "defend themselves"...in the enemy's rear.

During discussion of the new concept, U.S. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, demanded a total expenditure of 30 billion dollars. In the process he "explained", either with feigned naivety or with blunt cynicism, that this expenditure will cost each citizen in NATO's European countries the equivalent of only "two cheap dinners."

The sum of 7.85 billion dollars has been allocated just for the infrastructure for new weapons in the next 6 years. It is planned to build new military airfields and shelters for aircraft and staffs, and also to construct pipelines, communcations systems, petroleum storage facilities...

The bloc's leadership is attempting to present the adoption of the "follow-on force attack" concept as evidence of some kind of "autonomy" and "independence" of the European NATO countries from the United States. This propaganda trick is no accident. The point is that broad circles of the public and even some political and military leaders in those countries displayed a highly suspicious attitude toward the emergence of the frankly aggressive "air-land operation" concept in the United States. As people in NATO declare, it is not consonant with the bloc's current "flexible response" strategy. As for the new NATO concept, in contrast with the American one, it is, so they say, "defensive" and meets the demands of the "flexible response" strategy.

The falsity of such claims is striking. It is common knowledge that, first, the "flexible response" strategy is based on plans to wage nuclear war in Europe. Furthermore, NATO's military-political leadership does not simply reserve for itself but actually advertises by all means the "right" to deliver a first nuclear strike. This right is considered to be the cornerstone of the entire NATO military doctrine. Second, the bloc's leadership emphasizes that the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear means, Pershing II and cruise missiles, in West Europe will continue and the modernization of the arsenal of existing nuclear warheads will be accelerated. Is all this being done for the sake of defense?

There are also other elements of similarity between the NATO and American concepts. They both, for example, plan to take the initiative at the very start of military operations. For this purpose it is considered necessary to bring immediate pressure to bear on the enemy's troop formations, including those situated a considerable distance in the rear. Since tactical aircraft are at present the main means for such pressure, it is considered that it will be effective only if air superiority is gained. Hence the ability to strike against the enemy's air defense system and airfields is considered a key element of the "follow-on force attack" concept.

At present, as Gen. Rogers' statements make clear, it is planned to strike against over 70 airfields in the GDR, the CSSR, Poland, and the USSR to a depth of up to 800 km. The objective is to force these countries' air forces to relocate to unequipped airfields deep in the rear, so that F-111 and Tornado long-range fighter bombers can be successfully used to strike against unprotected aircraft on these airfields.

It is, nevertheless, recognized that the losses of these aircraft will be exceptionally high. This is why, in the NATO strategists' opinion, the potential of the new concept could be fully revealed only after the creation and stockpiling of sufficient quantities of highly accurate guided missiles of the "air-to-surface" type and of new reconnaissance and guidance means.

Not only are research and development of such means in progress, but some of them are already being tested in the United States and other NATO countries. They include air-launched guided missiles with a range of up to 600 km. A study by the Hamburg Institute for the Study of International Problems stresses the impossibility of determining the type of warheads (nuclear or conventional) which these missiles will carry in flight. Hence the study draws the conclusion that the NATO concept not only does not raise the nuclear threshold but, on the contrary, can only lower it.

This concept envisages, in particular, also the use of "surface-to-surface" type missiles -- the "modernized Lance," a version of the Pershing missile with cluster munitions, and especially reconnaissance and strike missiles complexes of the "assualt breaker" and PLSS types. It is planned to supply these missiles together with automated reconnaissance and guidance systems.

At the same time, the modernization of the tactical aircraft pool and the deployment of the "AWACS-NATO" system are in progress, conventional munitions are being improved, stocks of logistical support items are being built up, and the quantitative increase of ground and air forces is being worked out.

Despite all this, one also encounters in the Western press skeptical views about this concept and even critical remarks about its invalidity. In some authors' opinion, a timely reinforcement of the first echelon of the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces could doom the NATO forces to failure. This is because, they note, while the [NATO] bloc's air forces were engaged in striking against the second echelon and strategic reserves, the reinforced first echelon of Warsaw Pact forces would be capable of inflicting a substantial defeat on NATO's first echelon. It is true that it is claimed in the same breath that the reinforcement of the first echelon of Warsaw Pact states' armed forces would increase the density of troops, which would create favorable conditions for the intensive use by the NATO bloc of the main mass of weapons, including nuclear weapons.

As we can see, the NATO concept is close to the American one in its basic principles. They are both not defensive but offensive and aggressive, and they do not rule out but envisage the use of nuclear weapons. Both concepts are based on a mythical notion of the superiority of Western technology. The NATO scenario is nothing but an embodiment of the Pentagon's views concerning the combined use of aircraft and ground forces in an offensive operation, which it is planned to begin at the very moment war is unleashed. By adopting this concept, the North Atlantic bloc has begun a new and particularly dangerous round in boosting the arms race in Europe.

GORSHKOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S., SOVIET SEA POWER

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[Text] Moscow 16 June (TASS) -- "The efforts of the United States and NATO have turned the world's oceans into an arena for unleashing aggression against the USSR and other socialist countries," said Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Naval Fleet of the USSR in an interview with the Moscow magazine OGONEK.

All the variants of U.S. military doctrines in the postwar period have been based on the aim of ensuring the domination of their naval forces in the world's ocean, the admiral noted. This tendency has been stepped up significantly at this time, when the Reagan administration has declared practically all the most important regions of the world's oceans and the territories of many sovereign littoral states to be "zones of vital interest to the United States.

"At the same time, U.S. President Reagan calls on the naval forces of the United States to ensure their "primary" and "military superiority", in order to "get access to all the oceans of the world, control over the air space, surface and depths of the oceans." And Lehman, Reagan's Secretary of the Navy, nurses the ideas of "blocking the Soviet fleet in its bases in the Kamchatka area and the Kola Peninsula... turning the Soviets into an isolated island so that the United States should rule the rest of the world." To achieve these goals the United States and NATO are stepping up the arms' race, including the naval arms race.

"With the creation of the NATO military bloc, which includes countries possessing powerful naval forces, our former allies began preparation for yet another world war," the admiral continued.

"As vast areas of the world's oceans were turned by them into launchpads for nuclear missiles, the threat to the security of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community from the direction of the oceans grew. This threat brought about the need for us to strengthen our defense not only against land attack but against sea attack. A course was set toward strengthening the Soviet ocean-going navy. At the same time priority was given to the development of submarine and air forces. At a cost of minimum expenditure of resources and time we have been able to match the U.S. Navy as far as strategic capabilities are concerned.

"Our navy is equipped with first class military equipment and its ships are in accordance with all requirements for the effective solution of combat tasks in the oceans in the event of an attack by the imperialists upon our homeland," Sergey Gorshkov noted. "Potential warmongers know this and are obliged to reckon with the combat might of the Soviet Navy."

TWO SOVIET MILITARY CHIEFS END SERVICE IN GDR

LD131410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, today received Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group, to mark the end of their service in the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

Erich Honecker praised the years of successful work by the two Soviet officers at the head of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany for strengthening the defense capacity of socialism and the preservation of peace.

Through their trusting cooperation with the GDR party and state organs, with the staff of the Ministry of National Defense, through their many cordial meetings with working people, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, and soldiers of the National People's Army, they have had a great personal share in the fact that German-Soviet friendship and comradeship-in-arms is deeply rooted in the GDR people. Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev and Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev have helped to develop and strengthen fraternal relations between our parties, states, peoples, and armies.

Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev and Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev thanked the GDR party and state leadership and Erich Honecker personally for the great support continually afforded to the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Erich Honecker wished the two Soviet generals much success in their responsible new work. The friendly meeting, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was attended by Politburo members of the SED Central Committee: Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, and Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Secretary.

PROGRESS OF USSR-GDR JOINT EXERCISES EXAMINED

LD130856 East Berlin Radio Volga in Russian to the Soviet Forces 1530 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Joint exercises by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army are continuing in the GDR. Our correspondents report from the exercise area: Here is a recording of a report received by telephone from Lieutenant Colonel Mikhail Shapunov:

Subunits of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army, which are taking part in the joint tactical exercises under the motto: "Our strength is in friendship and combat cooperation!", continue to improve the areas of engineering that they were assigned. They have been carrying out reconnaissance, manning battle outposts, reconnoitering, and practising mutual tactical and fire support directly on site.

One day we visited tank and artillery troops, pontooniers, and motor riflemen. By the evening, in all the subunits, they had summed up the results of their hard work in field conditions. The senior officer in command gave special praise to the servicemen of the artillery division in which officer Viktor Kondratev is serving. The artillerymen operatd at night, but on daytime quotas, and reduced the time taken to get their weapons into firing position by 1 and ½ times.

There were many meetings between the personnel of the fraternal armies to exchange experience in striking targets with a single shot at maximum range and maintaining close cooperation during combat training action. Joint operational news sheets were issued.

At the end of the day there was a joint meeting of those taking part in the tactical exercises. It was attended by Lieutenant General Horst Bruenner, candidate member of the SED Central committee and deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the GDR National People's Army; Lt General Kalinin, first deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Major General Donskoy, deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and representatives of local party, youth and public organizations. The meeting was opened by Maj Gen Donskoy. He expressed confidence that these joint tactical exercises, in the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory, the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, and active preparations for the party forums of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress, will become a fresh and fine verification of the readiness of the servicemen of the fraternal armies to defend socialism.

A speech was then delivered by Lt Gen Kalinin. On behalf of the Military Council of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, he conveyed to the personnel taking part in the joint tactical exercises wishes for successful fulfillment of the entire combat training task. At a meeting in the exercis area, speeches were also made by Major General Ulrich Petman; Sergeant Sergey Filkin, commander of the sniper detachment; and Underofficer Imke Abraham. The meeting evolved as a stirring demonstration of the unity of the fraternal peoples and the servicemen of the friendly armies of the Soviet Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army, and showed the unshakability of our unity and the readiness of the servicemen of the fraternal armies to reliably defend the gains of socialism.